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POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

No. 159



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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

IRAN'S RAFSANJANI DISCUSSES RELEASE OF U.S. HOSTAGES

OW121856 Beijing XINHUA in English 1842 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Tehran, January 12 (XINHUA)—The speaker of Iranian Majlis Rafsanjani said here today at a press conference that he could not ensure the U.S. hostages' release by the coming Friday, but added, "If the U.S. Government shows their readiness to pay our money, it is possible by Friday."

The speaker told the journalists that the hostages could be set free before the (international) arbitration declares on the financial claims of the two sides.

Referring to the two bills relating to the settlement of financial and legal disputes between the governments of Iran and the U.S. presented to the Majlis this morning by the minister of state in charge of executive affairs and the government's spokesman Behzad Nabavi, Rafsanjani said that even though it was possible to put the financial claims of the two sides in arbitration, the government must first get the approval of the Majlis. The Majlis will discuss the two bills tomorrow. He reaffirmed that Iran prefers to solve this issue through negotiation, but if it could not be settled by this means, then by means of arbitration.

Rafsanjani said he didn't know of the so-called international guarantee on the hostage issue, "I'm only aware of the American guarantee to the third government which we can accept," he added.

He continued to emphasize that the American Government should give Iran the things purchased previously, but he said he didn't know what things it included. He also asked for the return of the gold deposited by Iran in America.

Referring to the planned second tour of Palme, representative of the U.N. secretary to Iran and Iraq, he restated that Iran would not accept any negotiation or cease-fire until Iraqi troops withdraw from Iranian territory.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC PREMIER DISCUSSES TIES WITH U.S., JAPAN

OW120025 Tokyo KYODO in English 0005 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing Jan 12 KYODO--Chinese Premier Zhou Ziyang said Sunday he believed Sino-American relations can be maintained at the present level or strengthened further.

In a meeting with a mission of the Japanese House of Councillors led by President Masatoshi Tokunaga, the premier said there is need to strengthen ties between China and the U.S.

He thus made clear that Beijing intended to work for smooth development of Sino-American relations even under the new U.S. administration of president-elect Ronald Reagan.

On domestic economic problems, Zhao said China was hit by economic difficulties because it drew up plans in 1977 which were beyond its ability to carry out.

In readjusting the national economy, he believed that Japan may also be affected.

The premier believed, however, that Sino-Japanese economic relations will expand further if the readjustments proceed smoothly.

Tokunaga sought detailed explanations on the readjustment measures.

Zhao replied that China planned to place emphasis on development of transportation, communication and energy.

But he said that undertaking of large energy-consuming projects will be withheld for the time being.

Tokunaga and other members of his mission were scheduled to leave for Xian Monday.

Premier Zhao also met Sunday with Haruo Okada, visiting vice speaker of the House of Representatives.

Details of the meeting were not disclosed.

Radio Beijing reported Sunday night, however, that the international situation and Sino-Japanese relations were taken up at the meeting.

It said the premier and Okada agreed that there was need to promote non-governmental friendly contacts while advancing friendship and cooperation between the governments of the two countries.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BEIJING CAUTIONS AGAINST DAMAGING SINO-U.S. RELATIONS

Beijing SHIJIE ZHISHI [WORLD KNOWLEDGE] in Chinese No 21, 1 Nov 80 pp 14-15

[Article by Wen Fu [5113 1133]: "The United States' 'Taiwan Relations Act' Which Is Harming Sino-American Relations"]

[Text] On 1 January 1979, diplomatic relations between China and the United States were normalized to fulfill the wishes of the Chinese and American people. This has also been regarded as a contribution to the cause of maintaining stability in the Asia-Pacific region and peace in other parts of the world. Generally speaking, since then, relations between China and the United States have been advancing along a sound course. But on the other hand, some problems still exist between them. For example, the "Taiwan Relations Act" which has been adopted by the U.S. Congress and signed into law by the U.S. President has had the effect of tampering with and disrupting the smooth development of Sino-American relations. Taiwan is part of China's territory. When Sino-American relations were normalized, the cause of returning Taiwan to the embrace of the motherland and reunifying it with the mainland remained to be accomplished. In such circumstances, the people of the United States desire to continue their cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan. Reasonable laws have been enacted by the U.S. Congress for this purpose. All these measures merit our consideration and are understandable to us as long as they conform with the terms of the agreement reached by both sides during the negotiations for the establishment of diplomatic relations between the two countries, and with the principles spelled out in their joint communique, which have been violated in many ways by the enactment of the "Taiwan Relations Act."

Interference in China's Internal Affairs

In Article II, Section B (4) of this act, the United States considers "any efforts to use non-peaceful means, including boycott or blockade, to decide the future of Taiwan a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific region and a matter of serious concern to the United States." Articles II and III stipulate: The United States must maintain its ability to resist any acts of the use of force or any other forms of coercion that threaten the security of the people of Taiwan and their social and economic systems; to meet such "threats," the American President and Congress "should decide whatever is deemed appropriate to deal with them in accord with the constitutional proceedings"; the United States shall continue to "provide Taiwan with arms for defensive purposes"; "this act includes no terms that indicate the giving up of the American people's concern for human rights, and the

goal of the United States is to defend and enhance the human rights of the people of Taiwan as a whole."

All these constitute a flagrant interference in China's internal affairs. Taiwan is part of China's territory. Its future is an issue which can be settled only by the Chinese people themselves, including our compatriots in Taiwan. No foreigners should extend their tentacles into this issue. We advocate the reunification of Taiwan with the motherland by peaceful means. If the Taiwan authorities obstinately refuse to do so, leaving us no other alternative but to use non-peaceful means to resolve the Taiwan issue in the future, that will be entirely China's internal affair, in which the United States has no right whatsoever to interfere. It is absurd to say that that will constitute "a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific region."

What is the legal basis that entitled the U.S. President and Congress to take action in this connection? Is it ridiculous to list the "protection" of the human rights of the people of Taiwan who are compatriots of the Chinese people as the goal of the United States? It was reported that during the negotiations for the establishment of Sino-American relations, the Chinese delegation explicitly pointed out: the export of arms, which are not ordinary merchandise, is usually controlled by the government. For this reason, sales of arms should not be regarded as part of the deal in maintaining the unofficial relations between the American people and the people of Taiwan. At his 16 December 1978 press conference announcing the normalization of Sino-American relations, Premier Hua Guofeng openly opposed the sales of arms from the United States to Taiwan. The continued sales of arms from the United States to Taiwan will serve only to make the Taiwan authorities more cocky and will prevent the cause of reunifying Taiwan with the motherland from being accomplished. This is really something unfavorable to the cause of "the peace and security of the Western Pacific region."

An Attempt to Recognize Taiwan As a De Facto "Nation"

Article IV, Section (A) of the "Taiwan Relations Act" stipulates: "The laws of the United States which are applicable to Taiwan will remain the same as they were before 1 January 1979." Article IV, Section (B) (1) states: "In U.S. laws, there are such terms as foreign countries, nations and governments or other similar entities, which should also apply to Taiwan." Article IV, Section (B) (2) includes similar terms dealing with exchanges and other contacts. Article IV, Section (C) states: With the exception of the already nullified "U.S.-Taiwan Mutual Defense Treaty," over 50 other original treaties or agreements signed between the United States and Taiwan shall continue in effect. Article IV, Section (D) states that the "Taiwan Relations Act" should not be applied as a basis for expelling Taiwan from international organizations. Article XII stipulates: The United States may conclude new agreements with the Taiwan authorities through such "non-profit bodies" as the "U.S.-Taiwan Institute." Just like any other agreements concluded by the U.S. Government, they shall be submitted to the U.S. Congress for action and approval, and some of them can even be kept secret. The same article also calls on the U.S. secretary of state to report to the speaker of the House and the Senate Foreign Relations Committee once every 6 months on the status of U.S.-Taiwan economic relations. Article X stipulates: "The U.S. President shall be authorized to grant privileges and immunity to the personnel of the Taiwan

organizations in the United States that are deemed necessary to carry out their duties" after their counterparts in Taiwan were accorded similar privileges and immunity.

The aforementioned provisions prove that the "Taiwan Relations Act" is actually an attempt to recognize Taiwan as a "nation" and the Taiwan authorities as "the government," and to turn the unofficial U.S.-Taiwan relations as provided for in the "Taiwan Relations Act" into relations of governmental nature as much as possible. These are provisions that are inconsistent with the principles governing Sino-American relations. The joint communique on the establishment of Sino-American relations which was made known in advance on 16 December 1978 states: "The United States of America recognizes the Government of the People's Republic of China as the sole legal government of China. Within this context, the people of the United States will maintain cultural, commercial and other unofficial relations with the people of Taiwan." This U.S. position is also inconsistent with the U.S. Government statement issued on the same day, which states: "The Administration will seek adjustments to our laws and regulations to permit the maintenance of commercial, cultural and other non-governmental relationships (with the people of Taiwan) in the new circumstances that will exist after the normalization." Although some provisions of the "Taiwan Relations Act" express the same desire of that statement and include similar terms, most of its specific stipulations as stated above are inconsistent with the spirit of that statement. The Chinese people resolutely oppose the idea of "two Chinas" or the idea of "one China, one Taiwan," regardless of whether they make their appearance overtly or under any disguise.

Violation of China's Legitimate Rights to Ownership of Property

Article IV, Section (B) (3) stipulates: "The termination of U.S.-Taiwan relations will in no way affect the ownership of property and other things of value, both visible and invisible, now in the possession of the Taiwan authorities." Among them are the "embassy" building and other diplomatic assets. This stipulation violates standard international laws and infringes on the interests of the People's Republic of China. Shortly after the issuance of the communique on the establishment of Sino-American relations, the Chinese Government made this representation to the U.S. Government: All properties originally in the possession of the Taiwan authorities in the United States should have their ownership transferred to the Government of the People's Republic of China after it was recognized by the U.S. Government as the sole legal government of China as specified in the official announcement of the establishment of diplomatic relations. Under standard international laws, the U.S. Government has the obligation to protect diplomatic property and assets from being transferred or embezzled. It also has the responsibility to turn them over to the Government of the People's Republic of China promptly. Subsequently, the Chinese Government held a series of negotiations with the U.S. Government on this matter; the latter acknowledged that the aforementioned property demands were not unfounded. Although, after its passage through the U.S. Congress, the U.S. President signed the "Taiwan Relations Act," with some reservations about its provisions dealing with property, no actions have been taken by the United States to turn over property to our side. This conduct in violation of the Chinese people's interests will never be acceptable to us.

Chinese Government's and People's Attitude

As is known to all, when the "Taiwan Relations Act" remained under discussion in the U.S. Congress, on 16 March 1979, Foreign Minister Huang Hua presented a note from the Chinese Government to the U.S. Government pointing out: The "Taiwan Relations Act" violates the U.S. commitment to principles governing the resolution of many problems, agreed upon by both sides at the time Sino-American relations were normalized. If it were adopted by Congress and signed into law by the U.S. President, it would have a detrimental effect on the newly established Sino-American relations. He also hoped that the U.S. Government would use its influence to insure that no violation of the agreements on the establishment of Sino-American relations would result from its adjustments to the laws governing U.S.-Taiwan relations. But that act was adopted by the Senate and House on 28 and 29 March 1979, respectively, and signed into law by the U.S. President on 10 April, despite the Chinese Government's protest. On 28 April, our Ministry of Foreign Affairs presented an official note to the U.S. Government reaffirming the Chinese Government's opposition to the application of the "Taiwan Relations Act" as a basis for handling Sino-American relations. Apart from citing examples to prove that the act as explained by the American side is inconsistent with the principles contained in the joint communique on the establishment of Sino-American relations, the note expresses the hope that for the sake of the future of Sino-American relations, the U.S. Government will truly honor its commitment to the principles spelled out in the aforementioned joint communique and will refrain from doing anything detrimental to the development of relations between the two countries. In the days that followed, the Chinese Government has expressed opposition to the actions and speeches by the American side regarding U.S.-Taiwan relations which violate the aforementioned principles, and has made this stern attitude known through negotiations. This principled stand has the support of all the Chinese people. The development of relations between China and the United States is bound to have impact on global strategy. We hope that Sino-American relations will continue to develop along the line based on the aforementioned principles. As far as Sino-American relations are concerned, we can neither afford to let them grind to a standstill nor should we roll back the clock.

Clearly, the "Taiwan Relations Act" poses an obstacle to the development of Sino-American relations. If the U.S. Government continues to do anything more detrimental than ever to such relations along the line set by the act, and against the wishes of the Chinese and American peoples, it will jeopardize not only the worldwide struggle against hegemonism, but also the people throughout the world.

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INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'LISHI YANJIU' LOOKS AT JEFFERSONIAN DEMOCRACY

Beijing LISHI YANJIU [HISTORICAL RESEARCH] in Chinese No 4, 15 Aug 80 pp 149-164

[Article by Liu Zuchang [0491 4373 2490]: "A Brief Essay on Thomas Jefferson's Ideas of Democracy"]

[Text] Thomas Jefferson (1743-1826) was an important theorist of the time of America's first revolution. He was equal in reputation to Washington and Lincoln and thus one of America's three great men. The reason why the American people exalt Jefferson is not only because he was one of America's founding fathers but, more importantly, because he was the foundation layer of America's bourgeois democratic tradition.

To maintain and protect man's right to freedom and equality as advocated by the bourgeoisie in its struggle against feudalism is an important content of Jefferson's ideas of democracy.

As early as the Renaissance period of the 16th century, some already advanced the theory of natural rights. This theory held that before man's government was established, people lived in the "state of nature;" they enjoyed a series of "natural rights," and they lived a life of freedom and equality. They were not subject to anyone's control; they only obeyed the "law of nature." Through the enhancement of the egalitarian thinkers and new aristocratic thinkers of the bourgeoisie of Britain in the 17th Century (especially John Locke) and the enlightenment thinkers of France in the 18th Century, by the end of the 18th Century this had already become a theory highly in vogue everywhere. On the eve of America's first revolution, this theory also was becoming widespread in America.

Jefferson was deeply influenced by this theory of natural rights. As early as 1770, he already publicly stated: under the law of nature, all men are born equal.¹ Later on, in the document "A General View of the Rights of British America," he again broached natural rights. But only in the original draft of the "Declaration of Independence" which he authored in 1776 did he provide a positive exposition on natural rights: "We consider the following truth sacred and undeniable: Men are born equal and independent, therefore they are all entitled to enjoy endowed, inalienable rights, among which are included the preservation of life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness."²

¹Dumas Malone, *Jefferson and His Time*, English edition, Vol. 1, p. 175.

²Boyd: *The Papers of Thomas Jefferson*, Vol. 1, p. 423.

The famous statement of Jefferson obviously came from John Locke's theory, because Locke had said: every man is endowed by nature with certain rights, among which are included life, liberty and property rights. But the important thing is that Jefferson substituted Locke's "property right" with the right to "pursuit of happiness." This was a change in principle: From the standpoint of the new aristocracy of the bourgeoisie in Britain, Locke did his best to protect the private property system, but Jefferson broke away from the confines of Locke's theory of natural rights and reflected the aspirations and demands of the vast ranks of the people in the theory of natural rights. This way, he gave the theory of natural rights a thick coloration of democracy, and thereby creatively developed this theory.

Later on, Jefferson further strengthened the content of natural rights step by step.

When the French Revolution broke out in 1789, Jefferson was serving as minister to France. At the time, his old friend Lafayette had drafted a "Declaration of the Rights of Men" for the French National Assembly; when Lafayette listed the people's natural rights in that draft, he added "property right" therein. When he asked Jefferson for his opinion, the latter suggested that he take away "property right" but add "the right to life, the right to the fruits of one's labor, the right to develop one's talent, the right to pursuit of happiness, and the right to resistance against oppression" (Dumas Maline, op. cit., Vol 2, p 223).

Jefferson not only inherited his predecessors' theories about natural rights, further developed them and enriched them, but, more importantly, on the basis of the theory of natural rights he pursued stubborn struggle for a series of the people's liberties and rights. He was the first person to write the theory of natural rights into an official document.

He was very dissatisfied with the lack of articles guaranteeing the people's liberties and rights in the 1787 Federal Constitution, demanded to have a "bill of rights" guaranteeing such liberties of the people added to the Constitution, and advocated the prescription of a series of liberties for the people in such a "bill of rights."

First of all, he stressed the people's freedom of expression. He held that a republican government must respect the people's freedom of expression and protect it in law. He pointed out: if people are without ideological freedom and the freedom to express such ideology, a man becomes a mere machine of flesh and can only engage in activities by an external momentum.¹ He held that the people must have the right to criticize their government; whether such criticism is correct or not, the government should not prohibit or punish it.² He said: before people's opinion becomes open action, the government should not interfere with the expression of such an opinion.³ "The government's legislative power can only interfere with action but not with opinion" (Patterson, op. cit., p 183). It was his belief that man is rational and equipped with innate knowledge and innate ability; if he enjoys the freedom of

¹Patterson, "The Constitutional Principles of Thomas Jefferson," English edition, p. 183.

²Koch, Peden: "The Life and Selected Writings of Thomas Jefferson," pp. 544-545.

³Charles Beard, Mary Beard: "The Rise of American Civilization," English edition, Vol. 1, p. 380.

expression and ideological freedom, he would make truth clearer and clearer through debate. Next was freedom of the press. He held that freedom of the press is even more important than freedom of expression, because the latter affects only a minority whereas the former affects every corner of the country. He pointed out: the benefits of the freedom of the press are numerous; in particular, it can prevent ambitious characters from usurping state power.

He acknowledged that in the United States a newspaper is a great mixture of truth, opportunism and speculation. But it was his belief that after the cultural level of the vast ranks of the readers is elevated through public education, they would naturally discern the difference between truth and falsehood.

Although he understood through experience that freedom of the press often caused harm or led to harmful effects, he still believed that the harm resulting from the government's censorship system would be ten thousand times greater than the harm of freedom of the press itself. He pointed out: so long as a government itself remains forthright and honest and clean, it need not fear attacks by newspapers and it would still less likely collapse in the face of malicious attacks (*ibid.*, p. 187).

Jefferson also paid particular attention to religious freedom, this was because in colonial times religion was extremely strict. The state church and political power were identical; the government forced inhabitants to believe in the state religion. The state church also cruelly persecuted believers of other religions. It was in response to this situation that Jefferson posed the demand for freedom of religious beliefs. He pointed out: belief is entirely a personal matter; the state should not interfere. He made a famous statement: My neighbor might say that there are 20 gods or there is no god, to me this does no harm since he neither picks my pocket nor breaks my leg" (*Dumas Malone, op. cit.*, Vol. 1, pp. 275-276). He not only demanded freedom of beliefs but also demanded the separation of the state and the church; he also opposed forcing residents to pay tax for the maintenance of the church. He said: "It is criminal and tyrannical to force a man to contribute money for the popularization of views he does not believe in or is tired of."¹ He held that the state religion was the religion of the rich; all believers of non-state religions are poor people, and therefore the tax burdens of the believers of non-state religions should be exempted.

To sum up: spiritual freedom was the thing with which Jefferson was most concerned, and freedom of religious beliefs was an important part of spiritual freedom; therefore, he carried out sustained struggles for the realization of freedom of religious beliefs. In 1779, he proposed a bill on religious freedom to the state assembly of Virginia, and it was passed. He was rather proud of this, and regarded it as one of the greatest achievements in his life. Finally, in order to protect the people's freedoms, he also proposed the elimination of a standing army, the establishment of the jury system, etc., which I shall refrain from mentioning in any detail here.

Although the idea about the people's revolutionary rights was not first suggested by Jefferson, Jefferson was nonetheless the very first person to write this idea into an official document and to declare this idea when the anti-British struggle of the

¹Pancake: Thomas Jefferson; Revolutionary Philosopher; A Selection of Writings, pp. 321-323.

American people just began to rise; this turned this theory into a gigantic material force and, in stimulating the revolutionary spirit and fighting stamina of the American people, it thus played an inestimable, major role.

Because Jefferson had this idea, after the outbreak with a bang of the French Revolution which shook all of Europe in 1789, therefore, he praised the heroic achievements of the French people with abundant enthusiasm; in a letter written on 3 January 1793, he unequivocally expressed his sympathy for the epoch-making great act of the French people in eliminating the monarchical system under the leadership of the Jacobins, and he also applauded the people of Paris in suppressing the counter-revolutionary activities.

He not only stressed the people's revolutionary rights, but also praised the people's spirit of resistance. He regarded the fact that the people had the spirit of resistance as a good thing and not a bad thing; hence such spirit of resistance should be fostered and given full scope. He wrote: "...I only wish that there would be such a rebellion every 20 years." Because it would be possible for the people to warn the rulers through violent action: the people are not to be abused; this would make the rulers scruple at what they do and not venture to resort to evil deeds or to continue to encroach upon the people's freedoms (Boyd, op. cit., Vol. 12, p. 356). He also wrote: "some riots from time to time are a good thing...Under certain circumstances, the anti-government spirit is so precious that I wish this spirit would persist forever. It is often misused, but even this is better than not used at all. I like to see a little rebellion from time to time, it is like a storm in the atmosphere." (Dumas Malone, op. cit., Vol. 2, p. 158.)

He maintained that preserving this spirit of resistance on the part of the people would have at least the following two benefits: First, it would "prevent the evolution of the government from changing its character;" second, it would "help people generally to pay attention to the affairs of the state." He said: under a government of force, it is not easy for a rebellion to take place because such government would exercise strict control over the people; but under a government of freedom, it is very easy for a rebellion to take place because the people enjoy very great freedoms: "but...I rather prefer freedoms that might cause danger to a safe, eventless slave system." (Boyd: op. cit., Vol. 11, pp. 92-93.) Jefferson's discourses on the spirit of resistance may be said to have developed the theory of the people's revolutionary rights.

In the bourgeois society of America at the time, these daring discourses of Jefferson may really be said to be "sensational;" therefore they aroused feelings of repulsion on the part of many within the ranks of the ruling class. Even his biographer John Morse considered such discourses on his part as "foolish."

He was of the opinion that in any society, the constitution and laws should not be fixed without change; up to a given period, they must be re-examined and revised, so as to adapt to the needs of the new day. In order to explain his assertion, he published many succinct and singular views, which are hereby summarized in the following points:

1. The world all along belongs to living men; they have the right to control the world and manage themselves. Dead men have no right to manage the life of the next generation of living men with the constitution or laws they themselves formulated. It would be an act of tyranny if the constitution, laws of the preceding generation are imposed upon the next generation.

2. Some people think that the preceding generation of men were exceptional in their wisdom, and therefore the constitution, laws, institutions, principles and policies left behind by them should all be inherited intact. This is an erroneous view. No matter how wise the preceding generation of men might have been, they do not have "today's experience," they could not foresee the periodic changes after their death; therefore the regulations and institutions left behind by them would not be able to adapt to the needs of the time and must be given necessary reforms.

3. Laws and institutions must advance along with man's spiritual progress. As man's spirit becomes more and more developed and more and more enlightened, there should be new discoveries and new truths revealed and man's habits and views also change forward along with changes in the environment; institutions should also move forward so as to keep in step with time.

4. The reason revolutions with bloodshed have occurred in Europe is because the rulers of Europe stubbornly embraced the laws and institutions left behind by the older days and did not want to give them up to carry out reforms.

5. Only living men, and only the majority of the living men, namely the masses of the people, have the right to formulate and revise the constitution and laws and make the constitution one which they consider to be beneficial to them.

In a word, in the eyes of Jefferson, living men are more important than dead men, the happiness of the majority is holier than the law, and the constitution and laws should serve the happiness of the majority of living men.

Jefferson also prescribed a time limit for the examination and revision of the constitution and laws. He proposed to re-examine and revise the old constitution and laws once every 19 years, because he maintained that 19 years make up just one generation. He also warned: if this is not done, revolution is liable to break out.

Generally speaking, Jefferson's propagation of the idea of revolutionary rights has a positive meaning. On the eve of the French Revolution in the 18th Century, when the people in most parts of the world groaned under the dark rule of feudal autocracy, Jefferson's outcry for the people's revolutionary rights really had an enlightening effect; it not only inspired the people's fighting will during America's war of independence but also had a promotive effect on the impending revolutionary storms in Europe and Latin America. American historian Arthur M. Schlesinger regards the concept of endowed, universal revolutionary rights as proclaimed by the "Declaration of Independence" as one of America's ten great contributions to human civilization.¹ Although this view is unavoidably somewhat exaggerated, it also points at the given state of a true situation.

Opposition to, and prevention of, tyranny occupy an important position in Jefferson's ideas of democracy. He once warned: if the tyranny of personal dictatorship should ever appear in the United States, all those who participated in the war of independence to struggle for freedom "would be baffled and disgusted!" He was so hostile to a tyrannical ruler that he carved the following motto on his own seal: "To resist a tyrannical ruler is to obey God."

¹MEIGUO LISHI YILUN [TRANSLATION AND REVIEW OF AMERICAN HISTORY], Vol. 67, No. 3, p. 647.

In order to prevent the rise of tyranny, he painstakingly thought out a refined program.

When he analyzed the faults of European institutions, he formulated a conclusion: the tendency of development of the governments of various states was oriented toward power aggrandizement, so that they eventually went beyond the people's control; thus the upshot was bound to be the rise of corruption and tyranny. In order to prevent the American government from developing toward power aggrandizement and tyranny, he suggested that the state should in its organization adopt two major measures:

The first is to carry out a separation of the three powers so as to achieve the effect of check and balance between the legislative, the executive and the judicial powers. He maintained that if the three powers are concentrated in a single entity or an individual, tyranny is bound to rise to oppress the people. With these three powers concentrated in a single institution, then it "becomes precisely a tyrannical government." He therefore proposed to establish such a government that "it is not only based on the principle of freedom but it also practices the separation of powers and check and balance between several governmental agencies so as to make it impossible for any one of them to exceed its legitimate limits while it is checked and balanced by the other agencies." (Dumas Malone, op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 380)

As he saw it, not only the three powers must be separated from, but they must also check and balance, one another to prevent any one of them from becoming excessive and hence towering over the other powers. He was of the opinion that even though the three powers are separated, but if one department becomes excessively powerful, it will also develop into tyranny.

He felt: if the power of the assembly becomes excessive and is not restricted, tyranny can also rise. He said: "When these powers are exercised by a majority and not by an individual, it will not necessarily abate (the degree of tyranny). One hundred seventy-three tyrants (the lower house had 173 members—quoter's note), much like one single tyrant, can all oppress people. It will be of no use even if they are elected by ourselves. An elected tyranny is not the government we struggle for" (ibid.).

But he regarded the greatest danger as coming from the power of the executive chief. He was particularly concerned with the system of presidential reelection and continuation in office prescribed by the U.S. Federal Constitution; he thought that this would be paving the way for a president to assume lifelong tenure, and a president's lifelong tenure is bound to lead to presidential power aggrandizement and personal dictatorship. In his letter to Madison, he indicated his firm opposition to the system of presidential reelection and continuation in office, regarding this as in violation of the spirit of the office-rotation system. Hence he advocated a single-term system for the president (who, after his 4-year term is up, cannot be reelected again as president). Later, he made some concession, agreeing that when the president's first term is up, he can be reelected and continue in office, but when his second term is up, he can no longer be reelected to serve a third term as president. In order to carry out his own policy, he took the initiative to give up his campaign after he had served as president for 8 years; his purpose was to create a precedent.

Actually, the problem is not limited to the president's reelection and continuation in office; more important than this is the excessive power conferred upon the president by the constitution. According to the Federal Constitution, the American President not only wields all executive power but also partakes legislative power, because he enjoys the veto power and can veto any bill passed by the Congress. Also, in wartime he is also entitled to command all the army and the navy and can exercise a dictatorial power. In other words, the president's power far exceeds the limits of executive power, and hence there is the danger of his developing into a dictator. But, on this point Jefferson suggested no opinion of opposition; this is where he fell short of being thorough.

Later on, he also saw the greatest threat upsetting the check and balance of the three powers and encroaching upon the human rights as coming from the Supreme Court. At that time, Chief Justice of the Federal Supreme Court John Marshall often took advantage of the judicial power prescribed by the Federal Constitution to declare null and void laws passed by the Congress on the ground that they were "unconstitutional;" as a result, some progressive laws also became nullified by him. Therefore, the power of the judiciary steadily climbed above the powers of the Congress and the President and it thus became the fortress of reaction obstructing progress. For this reason, writings reproaching the Federal Supreme Court filled his letters and his articles. He pointed out: "The theory which regards a judge as the ultimate arbiter on all constitutional questions is very dangerous. This theory is liable to put us under the tyranny of an oligarchy...." He was of the opinion that, in concentrating so much power, the judiciary is liable to do away with the will of the majority and destroy democracy. He warned: "Where the laws of the majority are no longer acknowledged, government will stop, and the laws of the strong will take their place" (Parrington: op. cit., Vol. 1, p. 359).

He also asked the state government to carry out the separation of the three powers and make the three power agencies check and balance one another. For this reason, he made the following proposals:

First, in order to limit the assumptive and excessive conduct of any one of the state's legislative, executive and judicial agencies, a court of impeachment should be set up; all the three agencies would have representatives participating in this court, and any of these agencies, in case of illegal or assumptive conduct, must be tried in this court.

Second, in order to prevent the state governor from assuming too much power, it should be provided that the state governor is to be elected by a joint vote of the two chambers of the state assembly with a 5-year term. This would place the state governor under the control of the assembly. There should also be established a state affairs council, to be made up of 8 members elected jointly by the two chambers of the state assembly with a 7-year term. The state affairs council has its own chairman; when the state governor is absent, the chairman may preside over the council. When the state governor dies, resigns, or is dismissed or incapacitated, the chairman may take over the duties of the state governor. Proposals made to state governors by the state affairs council "would under any circumstances constitute a reprimand for them." It may be said that state governors are thus put under the supervision of the state affairs council. Also, when the state governor's 5-year term is up, he cannot be reelected or continue to serve, so as to prevent the development toward the state governor's dictatorship.

Third, in order to limit the legislative assembly's concentration of power or random conduct, a law-revision committee should also be established; this committee is made up of the state governor, two members from the state affairs council, and three judges. This agency exercises a veto over the legislation of the legislative assembly, which the latter can override only by a vote of a two-thirds majority.

Concerning Jefferson's policy on the separation of the three powers, there is a need also to point out the following two questions: First, Jefferson and the great enlightenment thinker of France Rousseau are both natural rights and people's sovereignty theorists; but on the question of the separation of powers, Rousseau's views are very different from those of Jefferson. Rousseau was opposed to the separation of the three powers, thinking that power is indivisible because the overall will of the people is indivisible. Obviously, this view of Rousseau does not accord with reality. If his view is followed the result can only be tyranny, and that, too, would be contrary to Rousseau's subjective desire. Here we can see that Jefferson's ideas are closer to reality than those of Rousseau.

The second measure proposed by Jefferson for the prevention of power aggrandizement and tyranny is a division of power through all local levels.

Montesquieu was of the opinion that the republican system could only be promoted in small countries with fewer people; Jefferson was opposed to this view. He maintained that in a large country with a big population such as the United States the republican system can still be practiced. But, from this point of view, in order to protect the people's freedoms and rights and in order to really realize the republican system, a centralization of power simply would not do; it is necessary to carry out a division of power through all local levels. He enumerated many reasons to belabor the harm of a concentration of power, as he wrote: "If all affairs within and without the country, whether big or small, are concentrated in Washington as the center of all power, the check of one government department by another would become flaccid, and it would become as corrupt and tyrannical as the government we have parted (meaning the British government—quoter's note)." "If all powers of the states are concentrated in the hands of the national government, opportunities for theft, speculation, plunder, supernumerary offices and intriguing for accession to office would increase" (Patterson, op. cit., pp. 106-107).

Therefore, he proposed to disperse the power of the state to various local levels of government. In his letter of 2 February 1816 to Cabell, he suggested the concrete scheme for the local division of power:

"Have the country's defense, foreign affairs and inter-state relations entrusted to the national government; let the states handle the administration and management of citizens' rights, laws, police and general affairs involving the states respectively; let the counties handle local affairs of the counties, and the districts manage matters of interest within the districts. This is to divide the country into different levels and redivide them into big and small republics, from the Federal Government down to an individual managing his own small farm; let everybody manage the environment up to the extent he can supervise with his own eyes, so that everything can be managed perfectly well...." On this scheme, he further made the following explanation: Everybody should "become the custodian of the power in relation to himself as long as he is able to do so, but entrust only those things beyond his ability to higher and higher grades of officials according to a comprehensive

procedure, so that the more oligarchical the trustees become, the less would be the power entrusted to them. The district republics, county republics, state republics and the Federal Republic make up the different grades of power at the pertinent levels, and all levels run their affairs according to law, handle those parts of power entrusted to them, and hence fundamentally make up a truly mutual check and balance governmental system" (Koch, Peden: op. cit., pp. 660-662).

Jefferson especially carefully described the organization and functions of the basic-level unit--the district: "Divide a county into districts of the size where every citizen can participate in a general meeting and play his role there; let the citizens manage all the affairs related to them in their district; let them elect a judge, a policeman, a company of militia, a patrolman; and let them look after the poor in the district and the highways in the district" (Pancake: op. cit., pp. 34-35).

Jefferson maintained that there are many benefits in carrying out such self-government based on a division of power through all levels:

First, it is possible to prevent "any transformation of our government, to prevent the concentration of all its power into the hands of an individual, a minority, people from well known families, or a majority" (Koch, Peden: op. cit., p. 662).

Second, it is possible to achieve supervision of the government by the people. He said: "Our country is too big, so that it is impossible for a single government to manage all its affairs. The distance between the public servants and the supervision of their constituents is so remote that it is impossible for them to manage and look after all the details needed for governing the citizens well; by the same token, because their constituents lack the necessary discernment, it tends to cause corruption, larceny and waste on the part of the public servants" (Patterson: op. cit., p. 106). But the practice of a division of power through all levels would get rid of the above difficulties and shortcomings.

Third, it is possible to cause everybody to pay attention to politics and affairs of the state. He held that only when everybody pays attention to public affairs can there be good government; but in order to make everybody pay attention to public affairs, the only way is to practice a division of power through local levels and to delimit the regions of administrative management. If the government is far removed from the people or sits loftily above them, then the concern of the masses will disappear.

Fourth, it is possible to avoid the formation of over-expanded and unwieldy bureaucratic institutions. Bureaucratic institutions are products of centralization; contrariwise, when self-government based on a division of power through local levels is in practice, there would be no room for the existence of bureaucratic institutions; they are not only unnecessary but also impracticable. Jefferson always opposed bureaucracy, because he felt that bureaucracy is not only a great enemy of the people but it also increases the country's financial expenditures (there is need for a great amount of money in order to raise a large contingent of bureaucrats) and hence the people's burden. One of the goals of his advocacy of a division of power through local levels was to destroy the basis on which bureaucracy takes shape.

To sum up: in order to limit the government's power and in order to prevent the rise of dictatorship and tyranny, Jefferson not only demanded the practice of separation of the three powers but also demanded the practice of a division of power through local levels; both of these manifest the principle of mutual check and mutual balance. If separation of the three powers may be said to be a horizontal reflection of this principle, then a division of power through local levels is the vertical reflection of that principle.

In order to more effectively prevent the government from developing toward tyranny and corruption, he also proposed to raise the people's level of cultural knowledge through the development of education so as to make it possible for the people to better exercise their own democratic rights, more effectively supervise the government, and thereby prevent its transformation and deterioration, and prevent the rise of tyranny and dictators. It may also be said that he regarded education as the best means to prevent tyranny. On this point, he explained: "Experience proves that even if we have the best form of government those to whom political power is entrusted may one day transform that political power into tyranny through slow action; we believe that the most effective means to prevent this transformation is to enlighten the spirit of the people in general and as much as possible and especially to impart to them the knowledge of history, so that they can master the experience of other countries in other periods, and they are enabled to recognize all forms of ambition and hence quickly apply their natural power to defeat its purpose" (Pancake: op. cit., pp. 212-213).

The above is thus the scheme Jefferson thought out in order to prevent the rise of tyranny; even though this scheme is not all perfect, his intention is commendable.

Not only did Jefferson take upon himself the responsibility of realizing political freedom and equality, he also dreamed of establishing a society with small farmers as its mainstay that is socially and economically relatively equal and free of exploitation. In order to establish such a society, he proposed a program of reform in the following aspects:

(1) Eliminate "Artificial Aristocracy," Replace It With "Natural Aristocracy"

Even though Jefferson himself came from an aristocratic family, he had the greatest contempt for aristocrats. He regarded the aristocrats in the America of his days as having based themselves on family background and wealth, and termed them "artificial aristocrats." He pointed out: The existence of such an "artificial aristocracy" is an important cause leading to social inequality. Therefore, he demanded to eliminate such aristocracy. Consequently, he proposed the adoption of the following measures: First, repeal the law of restricted succession; second, abolish the system of inheritance by the eldest son. He was of the opinion that the carrying out of these two measures would deal a blow at the "artificial aristocracy," "cut off the roots of the artificial aristocracy." The fact that these two systems were repealed in Virginia resulted precisely from his efforts. He observed elatedly: In the entire revolution for independence, nothing has been more important than the repeal of the law of restricted succession and the system of inheritance by the eldest son. But in reality, as pointed out by (Belain), the law of restricted succession and the system of inheritance by the eldest son had never taken root in North America, and this was the case even in the tidal region such as Virginia. In places where land was cheap and easy to obtain, such restrictions in law were not of much realistic

meaning. Hence, during the revolution and pursuant to the revolution, the legal repeal of the law of restricted succession and the system of inheritance by the eldest son did not have any substantive effect. Also, even before this, the conditions of large territory and small population in North America had already pronounced their death sentence.¹ Actually, in the south the more effective method for cutting off the roots of aristocracy should have been no better than abolition of the plantation slavery system; but, of this point Jefferson appears to have had no perception.

After the "artificial aristocracy" is eliminated, he also advocated the training of a "natural aristocracy" elsewhere to take its place in the management of the state. In his eyes, the so-called "natural aristocracy" consisted namely of people of virtue and talents. He proposed to train this "natural aristocracy" through education. In 1779, he pointed out in the bill on the popularization of education he drafted for the state of Virginia: "In view of the fact that the happiness of the people depends on the soundness of law and soundness of management, and the latter two in turn depend on whether those who formulate the law and manage the law are enlightened and forthright or not; therefore, in order to promote the happiness of the public, those who are endowed by nature with talents and virtue, be they poor or rich, of high or low background, or conditioned by other accidental state or environment, should all cultivate through liberal education their ability to defend the sacred rights and freedoms of citizens and brethren, as it is they who should shoulder that responsibility" (Pancake: op. cit., pp. 212-213).

(2) Eliminate the Gap Between the Poor and the Rich

He was opposed to the phenomenon of extreme inequality in property among people. In his letter to Madison dated 28 October 1785, he pointed out that, as regards property, "the consequence of such great inequality has brought the vast ranks of the masses such a miserable life." He said: "Whenever waste land and unemployed poor appear in any country, they indicate that property laws have expanded to the point of encroaching upon natural rights" (Noyd: op. cit., Vol. 8, p. 682). Seeing the plunder of the poor committed by the rich, he was greatly pained and saddened and regarded this as a phenomenon equivalent to man eating man. In the autumn of 1785, he was in Fountainbleau, France; he was deeply engrieved by witnessing the peasants leading a life worse than that of animals and thereby realized that excessive concentration of wealth in the hands of a minority was the main cause resulting in the poverty of the peasants.

However, he also "felt that equal partition of property was not feasible," and he therefore advocated the adoption of mild measures: "Let its partition be carried out in conjunction with the natural feelings of man's heart, so that the inequality in property can be reduced quietly" (Koch, Peden: op. cit., pp. 389-390). He proposed to have the following measures adopted: First, put into practice a progressive income tax: "Exempt the tax of all those whose property falls below certain level, and tax those whose property is above that level according to geometrical progressions." Second, distributed unclaimed land to landless persons. He said: "Land

¹MEIGUO LISHI PINGLUN [REVIEW OF AMERICAN HISTORY], Vol. 67, No. 2, p. 345.

is given to man for him to cultivate and live on as common property...the basic right to cultivation should be returned to the unemployed;" [society] should "adopt all possible methods to reduce the number of people who are without a little piece of land" (*ibid.*).

He believed that land is the most reliable, most durable foundation of wealth; once the poor have some land property, their freedoms and rights are also given a guarantee and they will also have an independent spirit; this would be most beneficial to the maintenance of political democracy. In 1776 he proposed to the representative assembly of Virginia: All those whose land property is less than 50 acres should be distributed 50 acres of land at no cost; those whose land property is more than 50 acres are not entitled to get such land. He sympathized with "land occupants" in remote areas; he supported the idea of dividing Federal land in the west into small lots and distribute them to them at no cost and not to sell them to them; he also expressed hope that after these poor toilers were distributed such land, they would not have to pay any land rental to the state governments. He was opposed to giving Federal land to those who were already in possession of large amounts of land property.

However, Jefferson's advocacy of having Federal land in the west distributed at no cost remained at the oral stage; when he became President of the United States in 1800, he did not put the policy into practice. Although the land law he promulgated in 1804 reduced the conditions for land sales and payment by installments was also allowed, this was still very far from distribution of land at no cost.

(3) Establish an Agricultural Society with the Peasants as Its Mainstay

He had very antagonistic feelings toward the ill the rising, developing capitalism was emanating. His travels in Britain enabled him to see with his own eyes the hardship suffered by the British laboring people under the capitalist system. And he also saw that capitalism helped concentrate wealth in the hands of a minority and leave the majority in naked poverty and bankruptcy," turning the majority in society into the automatic machines of poverty." He was of the opinion that since merchants buy cheap and sell dear in the market, this profession of theirs inevitably leads them toward cunning and deception and results in the concentration of great wealth through speculation, conspiracy and manipulation.¹ Therefore, he spontaneously sought to have the United States avoid the disaster of capitalism. According to his thinking, in order to avoid the disaster of capitalism there should be established in the United States an agricultural society with small farmers as its mainstay. He hoped that the people of the United States would engage neither in industry and commerce, nor in navigation, and all the citizens would be farmers.

From his point of view, the United States was richly endowed with relevant conditions to become an agricultural society with small farmers as its mainstay. He said that, in Europe, land was either claimed or blocked from access by the cultivators; it was therefore forced to rely on manufacturing for the maintenance of its surplus population. But in the United States there was a great deal of land enticing the farmers

¹Charles Beard, Mary Beard. "The Rise of American Civilization," English edition, Vol. 1, p. 378.

to cultivate. The reason he hoped the United States would become an agricultural society with farmers as its mainstay was also because he felt that free, equal and independent farmers are the best foundation for political democracy whereas the development of industrial capitalism would sabotage the foundation of democratic politics. An agricultural society based on a population of small farmers would foster good character on the part of the people and thereby provide good benefits toward the consolidation and development of democracy.

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CSO: 4005

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

AUSTRALIAN FOREIGN MINISTER VIEWS OCCUPATION OF AFGHANISTAN

OMOR1709 Beijing XINHUA in English 1640 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Canberra, January 8 (XINHUA)--"There are a number of indications that the Soviet Union is aiming at a closer involvement in the Middle East," declared Australian Foreign Minister Tony Street in answering a question at an interview carried by THE SYDNEY MORNING HERALD today.

He continued to say, "The occupation of Afghanistan has increased the capacity of the Soviet Union for greater involvement in that part of the world." The Soviet Union's reduction in its own oil production and the requirement of its eastern block partners for oil have "also increased the Soviet interest in the Middle East," he added.

He stressed that "the Afghan people should be allowed to work out their own problems free from outside domination and interference and in that sense a withdrawal of Soviet troops is the obvious way to achieve it." But, he said, "There does not seem the slightest willingness on the part of the Soviet Union to vacate the field."

On the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea, Street said that Australia is maintaining a "dialogue" with Hanoi "at a fairly low official level," "but like my colleagues in ASEAN, we have found complete intransigence in so far as we can gauge on the question of troop withdrawal."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MELBOURNE PAPER REPORTS ON AFGHAN SITUATION

OWO81635 Beijing XINHUA in English 1546 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] Canberra, January 8 (XINHUA)--The situation in Afghanistan one year after the Soviet invasion proves that the Russians "are no supermen" "for all their jets, bombs, shells and terrifying gunships," the HERALD, a Melbourne evening paper, said yesterday in a report from New Delhi.

The report says that the Afghan tribesmen are "fearless and ruthless fighters and masters of their terrain," they "loathe foreign interference and are prepared to fight to extinction to expel infidel outsiders." The death of each Russian soldier gives their morale "a great boost," it adds.

One year after the Russian invasion, the report says, "The Russians and their pro-consul, Babrak Karmal, now govern a torn, tense and wretched country, a fifteenth of the people are in refugee camps, the middle class is fleeing, the civil service and the army are demoralised and many people are dispirited, truculent and afraid."

"The arm of occupation controls the large centres and has some control on the roads, but the mountains belong to the tribesmen. In many rural areas the Russians control only the space inside their tanks. Out in the open they are vulnerable to the hit-and-run tactics of the tribesmen and they know that part of the brutality of this war is that their bodies may be mutilated, their ears and noses cut off," says the report.

The report discloses that "the Russian army does most of the work," because the Afghan army, reduced by desertion from 80,000 to 30,000, "cannot be trusted with advanced and heavy weapons: these would filter through to the guerrillas."

The report refutes Moscow's blame on Pakistan and China for aiding the guerrillas, stating that "in fact, the guerrillas have very few advanced and heavy weapons. The trickle of weapons entering Afghanistan is made up mainly of small arms, mines and grenades, purchased in the arms bazaars of the Middle East and elsewhere. Their most modern weapons are Russian rifles, captured or paid for in hashish. Russian soldiers sell rifle rounds for 10 pence apiece."

The Afghans who "will never give in" "are having to husband bullets and bread," as theirs is a struggle "against the most powerful invaders in Afghanistan's history," the report stresses.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KABUL REGIME ANNOUNCES NEW MILITARY DRAFT LAW

OWO91927 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)—The Soviet-installed Afghan regime yesterday ratified and put into effect immediately a new military draft law to enlist more young people to reintegrate the almost paralysed government forces, according to Western press reports quoting Radio Kabul.

A UPI dispatch from New Delhi reported that the new law puts the minimum age for soldiers at 20 instead of 24 years and warns that draft dodgers "will be given the most serious punishment."

A REUTER report said Western diplomats estimate that the Afghan army has been reduced from 80,000 to about 30,000 by defections and casualties since the Soviet invasion.

It was also reported that all lieutenants and soldiers who voluntarily serve more than their two year required draft period will be paid 50 to 75 dollars a month and the extra time will be counted as double time towards their promotions.

Dissident Afghan sources in New Delhi were quoted as saying that "young men are not coming forth to join the Afghan army so the government is now using the carrot and stick approach."

Many Afghan soldiers were said to have deserted with their weapons and joined the resistance forces. The defections are so numerous that the Russians have stopped providing them with sophisticated arms.

A Western diplomatic source said Afghan troops being forced to remain in service may be on the verge of a mutiny.

The new draft law comprising eight articles and 90 clauses was decided at a meeting chaired by Karmal in Kabul.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' COMMENTS ON IRAQ-IRAN WAR

OW281153 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1500 GMT 22 Dec 80

[Commentary by Wang Deming and Wang Zixiong, XINHUA correspondents: "The Iraq-Iran War Enters Its Fourth Month"]

[Summary] Baghdad, 22 Dec (XINHUA)--"The Iraq-Iran war has continued for 3 full months. Although the momentum of the war has abated for a while, there is no indication when it will come to an end. People are watching closely how long this armed clash will last and what its outcome will be.

"As far as the battlefield situation over the past 3 months is concerned, Iraq got the upper hand on the battlefield shortly after the outbreak of the war; but it now has been meeting with tenacious resistance by Iran and even facing the challenge of counterattack by the latter. The military strength of both sides has been greatly expended, but they are not yet at the end of their resources. Iraq announced earlier that it had sufficient foreign exchange reserve to fight the war for another year, and Iran also said that there was no problem for it to continue the war for another 6 months as far as its foreign exchange reserve is concerned. The battlefield situation is now in a deadlock. There are indications that the war will drag on.

"Diplomats here hold that both Iraq and Iran are resorting to 'stalling' tactics and placing their hopes on a favorable change in the political situation in each other's country. If such an assessment is made with good grounds, the war may be a protracted one. This is what the international public will not like to see, because this is not in the interest of the belligerent states and oil-consumer countries but is only beneficial to that superpower which attempts to reap some profit from the Gulf war."

Both Iraq and Iran have already paid grievous price for the war economically. According to preliminary estimates, the financial losses of both sides have already reached \$40 to \$60 billion, and their damage in oil industry alone will take 4 years to be repaired.

"As far as the strategic situation in the Gulf is concerned, there is reason for people to worry that a third party would take advantage of the war. The Iraq-Iran war broke out in a very sensitive region which affects oil supplies for developed countries in the West. Furthermore, the Middle East region is already a powder keg. For this reason, this war goes far beyond the limits of the region. Taking

advantage of the Iraq-Iran war, the superpowers are intensifying their rivalry in the Gulf.

"U.S. President Carter announced: 'The two objectives the United States is seeking to achieve with regard to the Iraq-Iran clash are to urge the two countries to resolve their differences through negotiation and to prevent the Soviet Union from interfering by supporting either of the two countries.' He also stressed that the United States would 'use all necessary means to keep the Hormuz Strait open.' Evidently, the United States is trying to maintain the status quo in the Gulf in order to insure oil supplies for the Western countries and then to restore its position in the Gulf which it has lost in recent years.

"The Soviet strategy in the Middle East region is to stir up trouble there. Evidently, the Kremlin has regarded the war in the Gulf as a good opportunity for it to meddle there. As expected, since the outbreak of the Iraq-Iran war, the Soviet Union has been trying its best to tie more Middle East countries to its expansionist war chariot. Diplomats here have pointed out that the shadow of the Soviet hegemonist sinister hand can be seen in the new split in the Arab camp as well as in the tension among some Arab states.

"The Soviet Union has time and again denounced the United States for instigating the clash in the Gulf in an attempt to sow dissension between the United States and the Gulf countries. The Soviet Union appears not to be partial to either belligerent country, but it is in fact trying to have a foot in either country. Being surreptitious and treacherous, the Soviet Union is waiting for the opportune moment to go into action.

"According to Arab press reports, now the Soviet Union only periodically ships some parts for weapons to Iraq in accordance with the Soviet-Iraqi agreement. At the same time, the Soviet Union told Iran after the outbreak of the war that the Soviet Union and Iran 'can cooperate with each other in various fields' and the former 'is prepared to provide assistance in military equipment' for the latter in its 'present anti-U.S. struggle.' It is reported that Iranian Prime Minister Raja'i rejected the Soviet request and warned that the Soviet Union 'should not take some problems facing Iran as an opportunity to make trouble.'

"Obviously, the Kremlin has coveted Iran's strategic position for many years and will not give up until it grabs this 'ripe apple.'

"The Iraq-Iran war is entering its fourth month. The continuing war has caused increasingly grave concern among people. There is a big gap between the conditions set forth by both sides for the cessation of hostilities. The impartial public opinion along the Gulf and in the Middle East has expressed the earnest hope that both sides will clearly recognize their true interests and avoid suffering losses by both of them so as not to enable a third party to profit from the conflict and that they, with the mediation of friendly countries and international organizations, will seek a realistic and reasonable solution in order to restore stability and peace in the Gulf region."

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

MAJOR CHANGES TAKE PLACE IN POLAND'S LEADERSHIP

OWO40832 Beijing XINHUA in English 0809 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, January 3 (XINHUA)--The Polish United Workers' Party today made Mieczyslaw Moczar, who was elected Politburo member after last summer's workers strikes, one of its two top representatives in the leadership of the country's united front organization.

The Presidium of the All-Poland Committee of the National Unity Front met here today and appointed Moczar vice-chairman of the Presidium in accordance with a decision of the PUMP Central Committee. Moczar is also the chairman of the country's Supreme Board of Control.

The Presidium meeting was presided over by Henryk Jablonski, chairman of the Presidium, chairman of the Polish Council of State and a PUMP leader.

The National Unity Front unites the Polish political parties and social organizations towards the realization of the tasks facing the nation and, at elections, prepares and proposes the lists of candidates and organizes meetings.

Based on the same decision, the Presidium meeting appointed Wojciech Jaruzelski, PUMP Politburo member and defence minister, and Stefan Olszowski, Politburo member and secretary of the PUMP Central Committee, members of the Presidium.

Stanislaw Kania, first secretary of the PUMP Central Committee, and Jozef Pinkowski, chairman of the Council of Ministers, were appointed members of the front's All-Poland Committee.

The meeting dismissed five former top-ranking leaders of the PUMP including Edward Gierek, Edward Babiuch, Piotr Jaroszewicz and Jerzy Lukaszewicz, from the Presidium.

In accordance with a decision of the leadership of the Polish United Peasants' Party, the meeting appointed Vice-Chairman of the party's Supreme Committee Bernard Kus vice-chairman of the Presidium.

In accordance with a decision of the leadership of the Democratic Party, the meeting appointed secretary of the party's Central Committee Andrzej Rajewski member of the Presidium.

Based on the recommendations of mass organizations and the front's provincial committees, the meeting appointed 104 new members to, and removed 83 members from, the All-Poland Committee of the front.

The meeting decided to convene a plenary meeting of the All-Poland Committee this month to discuss the role of the front in the country's process of socialist reform.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH LEADER DISCUSSES FOOD PROBLEM

OW121212 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 12 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, January 11 (XINHUA)—Polish party leader S. Kania said yesterday, "No other problems can be solved if we do not solve the food problem of the country."

The first secretary of the Polish United Workers' Party was speaking at a joint meeting of the provincial leaders of the United Workers' Party and the United Peasants' Party.

Kania said, "We admire the Hungarian comrades, who produce more than a ton of grain and 140 kilograms of meat per head. We should draw a conclusion from this fact and take it very seriously. We must change the position of agriculture in Poland's economy, understand its needs and its importance in industrial production. We are considering a fundamental reform in the production structure of our country. The industries serving agriculture, with the exception of food industry, will grow by 80 per cent."

"To promote agricultural development is not only a need of the countryside but also one of the entire people," he added.

Kania also stressed that "it is necessary to resolutely oppose the dissemination of discontent in the countryside, the creation of anarchism and all kinds of attempts to establish political opposition." He added, "There is no place in the Polish countryside for political opposition of an anti-socialist nature."

Stanislaw Gucwa, chairman of the presidium of the supreme committee of the Polish United Peasants' Party, delivered a speech at the meeting on present tasks of Polish agriculture. He pointed out that the two parties' "common position on agricultural policy has been approved by the society." "The tasks of agriculture in the present five-year plan are not only to improve the supply to social demands, but also to greatly cut down imports of food and animal feeds," he added.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH WORKERS WANT 5-DAY WORK WEEK

OW101848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, January 10 (XINHUA)—A majority of Polish workers stayed off from their jobs today, supporting the solidarity union's demand for a five-day, 40-hour work week.

Reports from all over the country indicated that most factories either closed or had a limited work force.

The demand was made by the National Consultative Commission of the independent solidarity union at a meeting on Thursday. A resolution adopted at the meeting voiced the demand that as of January 1, 1981, all Sundays and Saturdays should be declared as holidays with no lengthening of work day or reduction in pay.

The demand was warmly supported by branches of the solidarity union.

In a TV address yesterday, Polish Labour, Wage and Welfare Minister Janusz Obodowski reiterated that the government's decision on the free days of January 3, 17 and 31 was still effective.

He said that a nationwide 40-hour week in every economic branch would mean an eight or nine per cent decline in social production.

In putting forth its recent proposal for shortened working hours, he noted, the government was observing the following principle: "beginning from 1982, some trades and joint enterprises may raise their own proposals for shortening work hours and they should at the same time give their promise that production will not drop and the cost will not go up."

According to a solidarity union spokesman, representatives of the government and the solidarity union would meet to consult on a solution to this problem.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

POLISH INTERNAL ISSUES GROW TENSE

OW101255 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Warsaw, January 9 (XINHUA)--New factors for social unrest are developing in Poland as the result of difference over the five-day work week issue between the government and "solidarity" unionists.

Towards the end of last year, political parties and organizations had called on their membership and the social community to maintain law and order. Leaders of the United Workers' Party, the "solidarity" unions and the Catholic Church had all urged patriotic countrymen to make concerted efforts to tide over difficulties. The government also took a number of moves to reinforce stability in the country. The coordination of political parties and mass organizations had played a positive part in defusing the situation. And the people were able to spend a quiet Christmas and New Year's Day.

Of late, however, tension again is becoming sharper between the government and the "solidarity" unions because of the strikes held in Krosno and other voivodships for the removal of certain local party leaders. "Solidarity" unionists are demanding the government to honour the Gdansk agreement and adopt five-day week. But the government said that as the present economic situation is extremely difficult, this demand cannot be met at present.

Meanwhile, when the old trade unions were disbanded, they handed their properties and fund over to professional unions.

This met with the opposition of the "solidarity" unions and led to their seizure of trade union buildings and the calling of strikes. The "solidarity" unionists' request to show a full-length documentary "The Workers in 1980" was also turned down by the government.

At the moment differences and contradictions are looming larger.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPAN REAFFIRMS SUPPORT FOR ASEAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEA

OWO91540 Beijing XINHUA in English 1534 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Manila, January 9 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki said his government respects the common views and joint policies of the ASEAN nations toward the Kampuchean problem.

He made the statement at a press conference this afternoon in the second day of his state visit in this country.

On the settlement of the Kampuchean issue, the Japanese prime minister said, "Early solution on the conflicts in Indochina is the most important issue in the interest of peace and stability of Asia. So far the government of Japan has given full respect to the common views and joint policies of the ASEAN nations."

He said the Japanese Government supports the United Nations' call for the early convening of an international conference for peaceful resolution of the Kampuchean issue.

He recalled that Japan had earlier suspended its cooperation and aid to Vietnam since Vietnam began its incursion upon Kampuchea. "We have no intent of unfreezing this economic cooperation with Vietnam until that nation can be brought to international conference, a table for peaceful resolution of the matter," he stated.

He told the press that he found in his talks with President Marcos yesterday that "we had a common unanimous perception in regard to the international situation, the whole Asian situation and on matters of peace and progress for Asia. We have the same views and agree to continue to make steady efforts toward those goals."

As for Japan's relations with the Philippines and other ASEAN nations, Suzuki said his government is determined to further develop and strengthen its ties and cooperation with the ASEAN countries.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

PRC ENVOY TO JAPAN TOASTS SINO-JAPANESE PROSPECTS

OW091857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1841 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Tokyo, January 9 (XINHUA)--A grand new year gathering was held here this afternoon by the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade and the Japan-Trade Association on Economy and Trade.

In the brightly lit gathering held in Hotel New Otani, about 900 attendants from the Japanese Government, parliamentary, economic and other circles held warm conversations with members of the Chinese Embassy and Chinese trade organs in Japan.

Proposing a toast, speaker of the House of Representatives of Japan Hajime Fukuda recalled the development of Japan-China trade since the establishment of memorandum trade relations between the two countries. He wished that the Japan-China economic exchanges would develop further.

Speaking on behalf of the sponsor organizations, Aichiro Fujiyama, president of the Japan Association for the Promotion of International Trade, expressed the conviction that undergoing an economic readjustment, China will surely realize the four modernizations in 20 years or more. Economic cooperation between Japan and China should proceed from the reality in China and from a long-term point of view, he added.

There exists the danger of war, he pointed out, therefore, it is more necessary for the two countries to cooperate friendly.

In his toast, Chinese ambassador to Japan Fu Hao expressed appreciation of Fujiyama's speech. He gave an account of China's economic readjustment about which Japanese friends are widely concerned.

He said that China's economic readjustment is aiming at better realization of the four modernizations and promotion of stability and unity, thus it is an arrangement for the long term interests. Through the readjustment, the Chinese economy will grow more steadily, healthily and in a down-to-earth manner.

He told Japanese friends that China's economic readjustment has made progress. He expressed the belief that the changes taking place in China will gladden friends and sadden those hostile to China. The prospects of the Sino-Japan economic exchanges are bright.

Their speeches were warmly applauded.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

JAPANESE PRIME MINISTER LEAVES FOR INDONESIA

OW100829 Beijing XINHUA in English 0814 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Manila, January 10 (XINHUA)—Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki and his party left here this morning for Indonesia, the second leg of his ASEAN tour.

President and Mrs. Marcos and his cabinet members saw the guests off at the Manila International Airport.

A Philippine-Japanese joint press statement issued before Suzuki's departure said the two leaders reaffirmed their support for the principles of the United Nations Charter, particularly the principle of respect for the sovereignty and territorial integrity of states, non-resort to force or threat of the use of force, and non-interference in the internal affairs of states. "Sharing their serious concern over the current situation in Kampuchea, particularly its destabilizing effects on the security of the Southeast Asian region, they reaffirmed their common conviction that peace in Kampuchea should be restored as soon as possible."

In this connection, it said, Suzuki reiterated "Japan's full support to the just stand taken by ASEAN with regard to the Kampuchean problem."

The two leaders renewed their determination to cooperate further to bring about peace and stability in Southeast Asia.

In the economic field, the Japanese prime minister pledged to extend to the Philippine Government the ninth loan, amounting to 42 billion yen (210 million dollars).

Suzuki also announced that the Japanese Government will extend technical cooperation with a view to contributing to the development of human resources in the Philippines. He proposed an ASEAN project for human resources development, under which a center would be established in each ASEAN country. He stated that Japan would extend grant aid and technical cooperation amounting to 100 million U.S. dollars for this purpose.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GENEVA CONFERENCE BEGINS WORK ON NAMIBIAN PROBLEM

OW091523 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Geneva, January 8 (XINHUA)—The U.N.-sponsored conference on the future of Namibia entered its first substantive secret working session this afternoon after solving a procedural dispute on the status of the so-called "internal parties" of the territory.

The wrangle took place when South Africa suggested that the "internal parties" patronized by South Africa form an independent delegation in opposition to SWAPO at the talks, with South Africa represented simply as an "observer." On the other hand, SWAPO insisted that since the protracted war has been fought between SWAPO and South Africa, it is ready to talk only with South Africa, especially since it considers the "internal parties" to be mere "puppets" of the South African regime.

Observers here noted that one of the reasons for the dispute, which held up the conference for 36 hours, lies in whether or not these South Africa-patronized "internal parties" should be allowed to take part in the elections following a ceasefire.

After intensive mediation by U.N. Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim, a tentative compromise was reached whereby the representatives of the "internal parties" will stay in the same delegation as South Africa throughout the conference but will be given a chance to identify their "capacities."

For this purpose, a brief plenary was called this afternoon shortly before the start of the first working session. After the representatives of the "internal parties" were introduced to the conference, Sam Nujoma, president of SWAPO, introduced his delegation. All members of the delegation rose to their feet and gave a clenched-fist salute. In a brief statement, Nujoma pointed out that his delegation is a united one representing the people of Namibia. "Some members of my delegation are not here ... they are being detained in prison by the South African authorities." But SWAPO is ready to talk with South Africa in order to restore independence in Namibia," he added.

The goal of the conference, scheduled to end on January 14, is to set a date for a ceasefire, to be followed by elections and independence as called for by a U.N. plan.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

SWAPO CRITICIZES SOUTH AFRICA AT GENEVA CONFERENCE

OW100309 Beijing XINHUA in English 0250 GMT 10 Jan 81

[Text] Geneva, January 9 (XINHUA)--SWAPO today severely criticised South Africa for creating obstacles to the on-going Geneva meeting on the independence of Namibia.

Speaking at a press conference at the Palais Des Nations today, Theo-Ben Gurib, the spokesman of the SWAPO delegation, said, "There were well calculated obstacles and manoeuvres by the other delegation (South Africa) to hijack the meeting right from the start as part of its grand strategy to wreck the meeting while seeking at the same time to gain international recognition for the puppets that it brought from Namibia."

However, he said, "We managed to pass through the obstacles." "We are happy with the progress of the meeting so far. The position that SWAPO and South African delegations are the two principal parties to the meeting has been maintained." "The puppets have not been upgraded." They have failed in becoming another party to the meeting, he said.

"South Africa remains the principal responsible colonial power in Namibia," he noted. "We have come to Geneva to engage in serious discussion with South Africa to end the sufferings of the Namibian people." He reiterated SWAPO's acceptance of the U.N. resolution 435 and expressed its readiness to cooperate with the United Nations in fixing a firm date for a ceasefire in Namibia and in the implementation of the resolution.

Speaking at today's working session, the head of the South African delegation called on the United Nations to give "equal treatment" to both SWAPO and the "internal parties." He held that this meeting is merely a confidence-building meeting and not one at which to reach agreement on the setting of a date for implementation of the U.N. resolution.

At today's working session, the representatives of the United Nations presented five reports on how to implement the U.N. Resolution 435. These five reports are: 1. the structure of the UNITAG and the role of the representative of the U.N. secretary-general; 2. the repatriation of refugees; 3. the procedure of free election in Namibia; 4. the function of the police; 5. the military function of the United Nations. The participants of the meeting then commented on these reports.

It is interesting to note that although the SWAPO and South African delegations have been sitting in the same conference room several times since the meeting opened, never once have the two delegations had any "direct talks" alone. Everything has been done so far through the good offices of the U.N. officials.

CS9: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CORRESPONDENTS' ROUNDUP ON TUNISIA

OWO41843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1830 GMT 4 Jan 81

["Round-up: Year Toward Democracy and Openness for Tunisia"—XINHUA headline]

[Text] Tunis, January 4 (XINHUA correspondents Liu Zuoven and Liang Huashun)—1980 was a year toward political openness, democracy and tolerance for Tunisia.

A sudden attack by a group of armed people from outside the border upon Tunisia's southwestern city of Gafsa at the beginning of last year stirred up tension between Tunisia and Libya. One month later, former Prime Minister Hedi Mouira left the political arena because of serious illness. These two events struck hard at this country.

In order to adapt itself to a new situation, the Tunisian Government adopted a series of measures to ease the internal contradictions in an attempt to realize national unity.

According to a major decision made by President Bourguiba on last March 3, the party membership of ten noted figures who were ousted from the then ruling Socialist Destour Party from 1950 to 1974 was renewed and those workers and students arrested during the nation-wide general strike on January 26, 1978, were released.

On April 23, the president appointed the then minister of national education, Mohamed Mzali, to replace Hedi Mouira as prime minister. In a bid to win over and start a dialogue of reconciliation with the opposition, Mzali made some changes in dealing with the opposition parties. A number of opposition figures and former government officials who resigned following the January 26 incident were brought or reinstated into the government.

In order to solve the labour problem, the government decided to establish a council consisting of several government departments to examine the unemployment problem in both the state and private sectors which occurred after the January 26 incident so that work would be rearranged for the unemployed. To cope with the internal frictions of the trade unions, a national council of trade unions representing all the workers of the country was established in preparation for the convening of a national congress of the All-Tunisia General Federation of Workers. In addition, the government also decided to raise the minimum wages

of both the industrial and farm workers by ten per cent. As an incentive to farmers, state purchasing prices for farm products would also be upgraded.

To give wider liberty to the press, Minister of Information Tahar Belkhoja recently said that the press should reflect the objectiveness of reality even if the reflection was unpleasant. Guided by such a policy, AVENIR, organ of the opposition movement of the Social Democrats, was permitted to be republished.

L'ACTION, organ of the Socialist Destour Party, published a new year editorial saying that "1980 was a difficult year, a fine year, which played a favorable role in mobilizing positive factors."

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

KAMPUCHEAN FORCES' ACTIONS AGAINST VIETNAMESE TROOPS REPORTED

Army, Guerrilla Counterattack

OW020734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0716 GMT 2 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--The National Army and guerrilla units of Democratic Kampuchea recently launched a counterattack against the Vietnamese forces engaged in a mopping-up operation in Sisophon area of Battambang Province, Radio Democratic Kampuchea broadcast today.

From December 26 to 29 last year, more than 3,000 Vietnamese troops mounted a mopping-up operation in Sisophon area of Battambang Province with the support of six tanks and artillery. After three days of bitter fighting, the Kampuchean Army and guerrillas succeeded in checking the Vietnamese offensive, killing 137 enemy troops, wounding 129 others and capturing a quantity of weapons, ammunition and other military supplies. The battle is still going on.

On December 25, the army and guerrillas in Koh Kong Province assaulted a Vietnamese company headquarters in Sre Ampil District, killing 18 Vietnamese troops and destroying the headquarters. They wiped out 26 more enemy men in an ambush south of Koh Kong on the following day.

According to a broadcast yesterday, about 20 Vietnamese invaders were killed or injured by mines laid by guerrillas at Totang Thngay railway station, east of Pursat City on December 26.

In a press communique today, the radio denounced the Vietnamese troops for killing three villagers in Pich Chang War Village, Ankor Chey District of Kompot Province, by distributing poisonous drugs on December 18, 1980.

Surprise Raids

OW040848 Beijing XINHUA in English 0830 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA)--National Army units and guerrillas of Democratic Kampuchea mounted surprise raids against the Vietnamese troops in Battambang and Koh Kong provinces and put more than 100 of them out of action, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

On December 31, a National Army unit in Battambang ambushed a Vietnamese battalion on the road from O Leuhong to Teup Saita Village. 38 Vietnamese men were killed.

On December 28, National Army units and guerrillas in the same province wiped out 21 enemy soldiers in their attack on a Vietnamese company on its way from O Chhrap Village to Kantok Village of Samlot County.

On December 30, guerrillas in Koh Kong Province attacked a post manned by a Vietnamese platoon in the northern part of the province. The guerrillas put 22 of its men out of action.

On December 30, three Vietnamese military vehicles were driving from Peam Prou to Anlong Reap. The first vehicle struck and was blown up by a mine, and the remaining two vehicles turned back. 15 Vietnamese on board were killed by Kampuchean guerrillas.

On December 18, a Vietnamese personnel-carrier ran into an ambush one and a half kilometres from Anlong Reap. The guerrillas destroyed the truck with a mine and killed 20 men on board. The rest fled back to Anlong Reap.

On December 20, National Army units and guerrillas in Kompong Tom Province destroyed a Vietnamese military vehicle on the road from Salavisay Village to Chhiot Village, Kompong Svay County. Six Vietnamese were mown down and two more were killed by a mine when they were trying to run away.

Kampuchea-Thailand Border Fighting

OW061525 Beijing XINHUA in English 1512 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Bangkok, January 6 (XINHUA)—The Democratic Kampuchean armed forces yesterday launched attacks on the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops in a Kampuchean border area facing Aranya Prathet, Thailand, the Thai paper BAN MUANG reported today.

The fighting started from 8:00 a.m. yesterday lasted four hours.

The two sides, using guns, mortars and light weapons, shelled and strafed each other.

The Thai military sources disclosed that the Democratic Kampuchean armed forces attacked the enemy outposts at Ban Khae-don Village in Kampuchea, which is located just opposite the Thai village of Ban Nong Ian in the Aranya Prathet District. They also assaulted Vietnamese convoys transporting weapons, ammunition and war materials to the Kampuchea-Thailand border.

According to another report, a fierce battle broke out between the Democratic Kampuchean troops and the Vietnamese and Heng Samrin troops in the Melai Mountain area. This battle starting from 3:00 p.m., January 4 lasted 21 hours.

Two SRV Strongholds Attacked

OM061650 Beijing XINHUA in English 1642 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, January 6 (XINHUA)—The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas mounted attacks at two Vietnamese military strongholds in Koh Kong Province on New Year's Day, putting about 80 enemy men out of action and destroying 13 barracks in the strongholds, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea.

Also on January 1, the patriotic Kampuchean forces wiped out 28 Vietnamese troops and wounded two others in an ambush and interception operation in Banteay Srel District, Siem Reap Province.

On January 1 and 2, the Kampuchean National Army and local guerrillas annihilated 19 Vietnamese aggressors, destroyed a grain depot and a military storehouse in attacks on the Vietnamese stronghold in Va Rin Village, Va Rin District of Siem Reap Province.

On January 2, local guerrillas in Kampot Province put 11 Vietnamese troops out of action in an attack on the Vietnamese stronghold in Prey Village, Prey Nop District.

The radio also reported today that 35 Kampuchean detainees in Mondolkiri Prison revolted on December 23 last year. They killed the Vietnamese guards and seized eight weapons. On their way to join the guerrillas, one of them was shot by the Vietnamese while the other 34 safely reached the guerrilla base.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

CARRILLO VISIT TO ROMANIA CONCLUDES

OW031526 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Bucharest, January 3 (XINHUA)--The Romanian and the Spanish communist parties fully support the Polish communists, working class and people in their struggle for solving problems in socialist construction and are convinced that these problems can and should be settled by the Poles themselves.

This stand of the two parties was reiterated by Nicolae Ceausescu and Santiago Carrillo, general secretaries of their respective parties, at the conclusion of their talks at a mountainous resort in central Romania yesterday, according to Romanian press reports.

The two leaders conferred over the present state and the prospects of the relations between the two parties as well as the world political situation and major problems in the international communist and labour movements.

They conceded that the present international situation is very tense. Therefore, they held, it is more necessary than ever before for the revolutionary and progressive forces and opinions of various countries to exert efforts to do away with the tension.

In their talks, the two general secretaries stressed the importance of building a powerful and united Europe which firmly adheres to humanitarianism, peace, equality and social justice as well as the principle that every country is independent.

Regarding problems in the international communist and labour movements, they underlined the importance of establishing unity of a new style based on fully equal rights, mutual respect for each other's right to formulate its own political line and revolutionary strategy and tactics in accordance with its national reality and specific historical, national and social conditions.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

REPORTS NOTE SVN ATTACKS AGAINST THAILAND

SVN Troops Shell Village

OWO61316 Beijing XINHUA in English 1227 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Bangkok, January 6 (XINHUA)—Vietnamese aggressor troops in Kampuchea shelled Thai eastern border and injured three inhabitants yesterday, Bangkok papers report today.

Aranyaprathet District in Prachinburi Province was shelled at dusk yesterday by Vietnamese forces in Pho San Ton Village on Highway 5, six kilometres east of Poipet. Ban Kok Sabaeng, six kilometres east of Aranyaprathet City, was hit by six 82 mm mortar shells. Young woman Nuay Suksala together with her three-year-old daughter and four-year-old son who were taking a bath in the village pond were badly injured by shrapnel.

Thai border defence troops in Aranyaprathet regarded this as a deliberate act against Thailand by the Vietnamese troops as there was no fighting then in that part of Kampuchea facing Ban Kok Sabaeng.

Thai troops and armored cars of the 31st Infantry Regiment of the First Border Defence Division in Aranyaprathet sped to the place after the shelling.

Thai Press Condemnation

OWO61632 Beijing XINHUA in English 1616 GMT 6 Jan 81

[Text] Bangkok, January 6 (XINHUA)—The Thai press today condemned Viet Nam for invading eastern Thailand on January 3.

The paper THAI BATH points out in a commentary that Viet Nam's actions have time and again laid bare its lies that it wants to be on good terms with Thailand and that it desires peace in this region.

The paper says that in accordance with the U.N. resolution, the U.N. Organization should take resolute measures to force Viet Nam out of Kampuchea. All justice-upholding countries should earnestly support the U.N. resolution and compel Viet Nam to withdraw its troops from other countries.

The paper SIENG PHUANGCHON points out editorially that two Vietnamese invasions, one on January 3 this year and the other on June 23 last year, were all instigated by the Soviet social-imperialists who are going in for expansion and hegemony.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

GISCARD D'ESTAING COMMENTS ON FRENCH FOREIGN POLICY

OW031218 Beijing XINHUA in English 1210 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Text] Paris, January 2 (XINHUA)—To change the unhappy international situation, people should strictly respect the right of the peoples of the world to solve their own problems and to determine their future without any outside interference, pointed out French President Giscard d'Estaing today.

He was speaking at a traditional ceremony to accept new year greetings from the diplomatic corps here. He said, "France will continue to take unremitting actions favourable to peace and security."

Appraising the tendency of the world situation towards aggravation, the French president said that France had three goals in its foreign policy: to end conflicts, to promote limitation of armaments and to respect freedom of the peoples.

Giscard d'Estaing went on to say, "France will support all efforts to limit and then to reduce armaments." He stressed, "It is an illusion to think that a big country will adapt itself to a delicate situation for a long period just as it is unrealistic for one of the two superpowers to achieve military superiority."

He said that France would continue its dialogues with the Soviet Union to ease the international tension.

On Europe itself, he pointed out that Europe "should reappear in the world as a factor of reason, balance and peace."

In the speech, the president also stressed the importance of his country's cooperation with French-speaking African countries.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' REVIEWS CENTRAL AFRICAN ECONOMIES

OW251714 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 25 Dec 80

[Text] Kinshasa, December 24 (XINHUA)—The Central African countries have during the past year gone into action to strengthen regional and inter-regional economic cooperation. This process will continue to gain momentum in the coming year.

These countries have been among the poorest in the world. Following the 1979 oil crisis, their trade conditions rapidly deteriorated. This coupled with mismanagement, brought about the declining growth rate of their national economies. As a result, the governments are debt-ridden and the people live a very hard life.

After a series of efforts have been made, the situation in these countries has turned for the better. As compared with the previous years, 1980 has found these countries better off.

The growth rate of national economy of Zaire has since this year turned from a negative into a positive percentage. Prior to 1979, the growth rate was minus 6 per cent while in last August it reached 1.67 per cent.

The implementation of the national budget this year has been gratifying. State revenue in the first eight months amounted to 3.053 billion zaires, three per cent higher than the budgetary receipts for the whole year, while the actual expenditure was only 2.743 billion zaires. This is the first time since 1972 the country has achieved a favorable balance of payment.

Congo has reorganized its state-run enterprises and reinforced financial management. Its oil income has also been increased (oil production will top three million tons this year with an income of 40 billion CFA francs). As a result, the state revenue for the first six months reached 70 per cent of the budget for the whole year.

The economic situation in Cameroon is better than any other country in Central Africa. However, it has also had a deficit in foreign trade. Though the least debt-ridden, its debts last year still reached six per cent of the total value of its exports. To improve the situation, the government has expanded its exports, limited the imports of consumer goods and cracked down on smuggling. Meanwhile, its oil production, which reached a record of 1.4 million tons last year, will further go up this year and become a major product for export. The country's foreign trade deficit is expected to be made up or even be balanced.

Gabon's financial situation has also markedly improved. Its foreign trade balance got out of the red in 1979 and foreign loans decreased to 340 billion CFA francs this year from 576 billion CFA francs in 1977.

Since last year, the government of Equatorial Guinea has gained about 100 million U.S. dollars of foreign aid which could help rehabilitate the country's tottering economy.

Many African countries have realised from their own experience in 1980 that if Moscow can provide them with weapons, the Soviet economic aid does not work. Therefore, a number of African countries such as the Congo, Angola and Equatorial Guinea have renewed their cooperation in the fields of economy and technology with Western industrialized countries. At the same time, African countries have sought ways and means to enhance their cooperation. The heads of state of Zaire, Zambia, Zimbabwe and Mozambique held a meeting in Zaire last June to study closer cooperation in communications and transport. The Central African Customs and Economic Union and the Economic Community of the Great Lakes Countries have discussed the integration problem. The Congolese and Burundi presidents have pledged to make every effort to bring about the convocation of the summit conference of the Central and East African countries. "Stability" and "negotiations" have become the common desire in the area. The neighbourhood relations between Zaire and Angola and between Zaire and Congo have clearly improved. The labels of "progressive" and "conservative" states peddled by the Soviet Union to divide the African countries have less and less buyers. This has constituted an obstacle to the Soviet infiltration and expansion.

It should be noted that the Central African countries, the petroleum-importing countries in particular, are still facing many difficulties. Their economy which is mainly based on agriculture and mining is very weak in the present conditions. These countries still face the old problem of grain shortage. The people's living standard in this area has remained very low in the past few years. All these problems are yet to be solved in the coming year.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

NEW WAGE COMPOSITION INTRODUCED IN CSSR

OWO41700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 4 Jan 81

[Text] Prague, January 3 (XINHUA)—A new "wage fund composition" contrived to give fuller play to material incentive was introduced in all Czechoslovak enterprises as of January in one of the major efforts to raise their work efficiency, cut back costs and improve their management.

The new system, which was adopted on a trial basis by 150 enterprises in 1978, is reported to be successful in raising both labour productivity, by 6.8 per cent, and the wage level, by 3.5 per cent, in 1979.

Under this system, the wage fund of an individual enterprise has two components, the basic which accounts for 80 per cent of the fund total, and the award.

The size of the basic part is based on the enterprise's real contribution to the national income instead of on its gross product as before. As the gross product included input, the old system tended to lead to greater input. When the derivation from the real contribution falls short of the required basic fund level because of failure to fulfill production norms, the enterprise has to borrow from the banks and seek to repay it by improving its work.

To encourage the enterprise to set highest possible production norms, the new system provides for a greater percentage for derivation from the planned real contribution than from the overfulfillment. In the past, enterprises tended to set forth lower production norms in order to make overfulfillment larger.

The award part, which accounts for 20 per cent of the wage fund, is proportional to the enterprise's profit rate. Under the provisions, award will be reduced to naught when the profit rate turns out to be 15 per cent lower than planned.

The award fund is distributed in the form of prizes for meritorious individuals and yearend bonuses for all.

Under the new system, losses incurred for quality reasons should be compensated by deductions from the wage fund.

CSO: 4020

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

'XINHUA' CORRESPONDENT ON TERRORISM IN ITALY

OW031520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 3 Jan 81

[Report by Tang Tingguo, XINHUA correspondent: "Terrorism Unabated in Italy"]

[Text] Rome, January 3--Terrorism continued to stalk the land of Italy last year, beginning with the assassination of President Santi Matarella of Sicily on January 6 and winding up with the killing of Gendarmerie General Enrico Calvaligi in this capital on New Year's Eve.

President Alessandro Pertini in a recent speech described terror as "a serious negative factor in the life of Italy in 1980."

To crack down on terrorism, the government ordered several large-scale searches. It had hunted down 48 dens of terrorist organizations and rounded up 1,350 suspects by December 19. Of the number, 1,083 belong to ultra-left organizations and 267 to right-wing groups. They include Patrizio Peci, chief of the main terrorist organization "Red Brigade," and Marco Donat-Cattin, policymaker of the "Front Line," another ultra-left terrorist organization.

In an interview with DISCUSSION, weekly of the Christian Democratic Party, last October, Minister of the Interior Virginio Rognoni claimed to have obtained information about "the leadership of the most important terrorist organization." But terrorism "has not been beaten," he said. "Recent surveys showed," he noted, "that the scope of terrorism was wider than it had been expected."

ANSA put the number of terrorist attacks in 1980 at 1,200, compared with 2,200 in 1979, but the number of dead and injured involved was much greater, the nature of the cases much more serious and the range of violence much wider. The number of killed and injured rose respectively from 22 and 149 in 1979 to 115 and 253 in 1980. Among those assassinated were such noted political figures as President Santi Matarella of Sicily and Vice-President Vittorio Bachelet of the Supreme Council of the Italian Magistracy. Terrorism spread from northern and central Italy to the southern parts. The blast at the Bologna railway station on August 2 last year, which killed 85 people and injured more than 100, marked the gravest post-war explosion in Italy.

Why is terrorism so rampant in Italy? Some political figures hold that the root cause lies at home. Inflation, unemployment (reaching 1.72 million, mainly youths, in 1980) and other grave social problems have so disappointed people, especially the younger generation, that many of them have either embarked on terrorism or are indulging in drug taking. However, the Italian president and some other leaders of the government have pointed out on many occasions that terrorism in the country has its international background.

INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

U.S.-COLOMBIA NUCLEAR AGREEMENT—Bogota, January 8 (XINHUA)—An agreement on nuclear energy cooperation was signed here today by Colombia and the United States. Under the agreement, the United States will guarantee the supply of nuclear fuel to Colombia until the beginning of the next century. The agreement also stipulates the delivery of fissionable material to a Colombian reactor. In recent years, Colombia has conducted the research on the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes. An agreement on cooperation in this field was signed with the United States in 1977 and another agreement on nuclear energy cooperation for a term of 30 years was signed in 1980. [Text] [OW091232 Beijing XINHUA in English 1225 GMT 9 Jan 81]

BRITISH SEAMEN STRIKE—London, January 11 (XINHUA)—British seamen began a large-scale 24-hour strike campaign tonight after talks on pay disputes broke down. The stoppage is likely to cause the biggest disruption to the country's merchant fleet since the 1966 national strike. It involved 26,000 members of the national union of seamen, who are demanding a 19.5 per cent pay increase. The General Council of British Shipping, the employers' organisation, had offered a 10.5 per cent rise in the talks last week and then raised it to 12 per cent only a few hours before the seamen's walkout. The strike is intended to prevent all British deep-sea vessels from leaving home ports for an indefinite period. The union has also selected 14 key firms which take a hard-line attitude to the seamen's wage demands as the main targets of the attack by calling on the seamen to stop their ships from leaving any port around the world. About 95 per cent of U.K. trade is carried by sea. Its own ships carry a third of all exports and 27 per cent of imports. The confederation of British industry has expressed concern about the likely effect of the seamen's strike on exports. Meanwhile, strikes are also threatened by 33,000 water supply and sewage workers seeking a 15 per cent pay increase and others in public utilities, including the gas and electricity industries. [Text] [OW121514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 12 Jan 81]

GREEK OFFICIAL IN BULGARIA—Sofia, January 10 (XINHUA)—Konstandinos Mitsotakis, foreign minister of the Hellenic Republic, wound up his three-day friendship visit to Bulgaria today, according to the Bulgarian News Agency. During his stay here, talks were held between him and his Bulgarian counterpart Peter Mladenov on the further promotion of bilateral economic cooperation. They also exchanged views on many pressing problems and the situation in the Balkans, Europe and the Middle East. He called on Todor Zhivkov, first secretary of the Secretariat of the Central Committee of the Bulgarian Communist Party. They discussed the development of cooperation between the two countries and urgent international problems. [Text] [OW101938 Beijing XINHUA in English 1926 GMT 10 Jan 81]

PORTUGAL ON FOREIGN POLICY--Lisbon, January 9 (XINHUA)--New Portuguese Prime Minister Pinto Balsemão said here today that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan continued to be a cloud upon the international situation. He was speaking at his inaugural ceremony when dealing with his country's foreign policy. In view of Soviet expansionism, he continued, "we will play a positive part in NATO and carry out our commitments to our allies." The new prime minister indicated that his government would continue working for Portugal's entry into the European Economic Community, maintaining tradition friendship and alliance and arriving at a fruitful understanding with Portuguese-speaking countries. Turning to the new government's policy at home, he said he would carry on the work left over by the late prime minister Sá Carneiro to safeguard social stability, stave off government crisis and to improve people's livelihood. He also pointed out that his government was facing "many problems which are uneasy to solve." [Text] [OW101508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 10 Jan 81]

BRITISH TERRORISM--Beijing, January 9 (XINHUA)--A number of bombing incidents have taken place in London recently with the ominous sign that officialdom and public establishments are exposed to terrorist activities as well. According to Western news agency reports, a bomb exploded yesterday at a Royal Air Force training and administration center at Uxbridge in northwest London, causing extensive damage but no serious casualties. This took place less than 24 hours after a bomb-package addressed to British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher was intercepted before it reached her official residence at 10 Downing Street. Scotland Yard anti-terrorist squad officers said that an anonymous caller claimed responsibility on behalf of the Scottish Socialist Republican Party for sending the bomb. The Scotland Yard warned leading Britons that they might be the target of a new mailbomb campaign. Last month, a barracks used by reservists was damaged by a bomb explosion. Then, during the Christmas holidays, a bomb blasted gas works in east London. No casualties were reported in both incidents. [Text] [OW091219 Beijing XINHUA in English 1204 GMT 9 Jan 81]

POLISH LEADER IN ITALY--Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--Lech Walesa, leader of the Polish Independent and Self-Governing "Solidarity" Trade Union, arrived in Rome yesterday for a visit to Italy at the invitation of the Italian Trade Union Federation. This is his first trip outside Poland since the establishment of the "Solidarity" Trade Union. According to REUTER, on the day of his arrival, he told a gathering in a Polish parish church of St Stanislaw, "We are starting to do good things in our country, Poland is with us." It was reported that Walesa would meet Italian labour leaders and have a meeting with Polish-born Pope John Paul II. Walesa started his tour as an unstable situation reappeared in Poland after a period of relative stability before the new year. In the past weeks, conflicts have taken place between certain local authorities and trade unionists. Strikes and other protests have happened again, following the appearance of serious differences between the Polish Government and the "Solidarity" Trade Union over a five-day week. Walesa told reporters that he hoped stability would prevail in Poland in the interest of the Polish nation. [Text] [OW140708 Beijing XINHUA in English 0700 GMT 14 Jan 81]

DISMISSAL OF POLISH LEADERS--Warsaw, January 8 (XINHUA)--The Polish people in Krosno, Jelena Gora, Wloclawek, Olstyn, Torun and Czesochowa during demonstrations in the past few days have been exerting pressure on the government to dismiss leading members of these six provinces, "TRYBUNA LUDU" reported recently. In a commentary the paper said: "This can be seen as none other than putting pressure on the authorities and their representatives," which "is a demonstration of anarchism that has gravely disrupted public order." The commentary pointed out that these demonstrations were purposely organized acts. Among those who organized these demonstrations were activists of the "Solidarity" Trade Union in certain areas. The commentary stressed that Poland should avoid becoming a "sick man in Europe" as a result of creating a series of anarchic incidents by incessantly pouring oil onto the flame. [Text] [OW091544 Beijing XINHUA in English 1510 GMT 9 Jan 81]

POLISH LEADER MEETS DIPLOMATS--Warsaw, January 8 (XINHUA)--Henryk Jablonski, president of the Council of State of Poland, has said that "Our problems will be solved in accordance with the historical tradition of Poland and socialist principles." President Jablonski made the statement in a traditional new year's meeting with diplomatic envoys of nearly 100 countries here yesterday evening. He expressed his willingness to further make efforts to develop the bilateral relations with all the nations in the world. [Text] [OW081706 Beijing XINHUA in English 1638 GMT 8 Jan 81]

ROMANIAN AGRICULTURAL CONFERENCE--Bucharest, January 10 (XINHUA)--A working conference on agricultural problems was held in Brasov yesterday, according to local press reports. The conference, presided over by general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Romania Nicolae Ceausescu, was attended by first secretaries and secretaries in charge of organization and agriculture of the party committee of all counties as well as Bucharest city. Bearing in mind the tasks set forth by the party Central Committee plenary meeting last December and the decision adopted by the Grand National Assembly, the participants had extensive and earnest discussions on a series of agricultural problems such as supply plan of vegetables, potatoes and fruits for 1981, supply plan for meat, milk and egg in the 1981-1985 period, promoting financial self-governing of agricultural units and improving their financial system. Ceausescu delivered a speech at the conference. [Text] [OW101548 Beijing XINHUA in English 1536 GMT 10 Jan 81]

ANTI-SRV STAND--Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)--Former president of Phnom Penh University of Science and Technology Tan Bun Sor recently expressed his full support to the Kampuchean people's armed struggle as "the only way to drive Vietnamese expansionists out," broadcast Radio Democratic Kampuchea today. In a letter addressed to Khieu Samphan, president of the Presidium and prime minister of the Government of Democratic Kampuchea, last December 29, Tan Bun Sor said: "We, as refugees stranded abroad, hoped that all the forces fighting the Vietnamese aggressors would unite and make the Kampuchean national resistance movement stronger." [Text] [OW140735 Beijing XINHUA in English 0725 GMT 14 Jan 81]

ASEAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEA--Manila, January 9 (XINHUA)--Philippine Foreign Minister Carlos P. Romulo today reiterated the ASEAN stand on the Kampuchean problem in a meeting with the visiting Japanese Foreign Minister Masayoshi Ito.

He stressed ASEAN's continued support to the Kampucheans' right to self-determination, according to PNA. In his talks with Minister Ito, Romulo expressed the hope that an international conference on Kampuchea be sponsored by the United Nations in May this year. He considered the conference "as a step towards a just and lasting political settlement of the Kampuchean conflict." Romulo made it clear that ASEAN is defending the "right of Democratic Kampuchea to its seat in the United Nations." This is because "we are defending the principles of self-determination and non-intervention enshrined in the U.N. Charter," he said. [Text] [OWO91550 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 9 Jan 81]

SRV INCURSION DENOUNCED--Beijing, January 11 (XINHUA)--The recent Vietnamese armed incursion into Thailand has further deteriorated tension in Southeast Asia and its purpose is to threaten the ASEAN countries, said a Democratic Kampuchean Foreign Ministry spokesman in a statement made public on January 8, Radio Democratic Kampuchea reported today. The statement said the Democratic Kampuchean Government supports the just measures taken by the Thai Government and army to counter the Vietnamese invasion. The Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas would contribute by deeds to efforts for upholding peace and stability of the region. [Text] [OW110724 Beijing XINHUA in English 0717 GMT 11 Jan 81]

THAILAND ON SRV THREAT--Aranyaprathet, Thailand, January 10 (XINHUA)--Thai frontier guards are ready to fight against possible Vietnamese invasion at any time, Major General Suchin Arayakul, commander of the First Division of the Thai Army, told XINHUA today at his command post here. Commenting on the situation along Thai-Kampuchean border, he said: "We have worked out a plan to resist invasion and have deployed a sufficient number of troops, tanks, guns and other heavy weapons for the purpose." All this, he said, was done because the Thai army is being confronted with the buildup of Vietnamese troops in the border area. He pointed out that Vietnam's military dispositions are totally geared to the unleashing of aggression against others in its quest of hegemony. Its occupation of Kampuchea is an illustration of this point, the general said. He told XINHUA that Vietnam's current dry season operations in the border area represent another attempt to wipe out Democratic Kampuchea's armed forces and other resistance forces--an attempt not likely to succeed. At present, these resistance forces are fighting the Vietnamese aggressors not only near the Kampuchean-Thai border, but also in other parts of Kampuchea. "It appears to me that fighting in Kampuchea will continue for a long time yet," General Suchin said. [Text] [OW111624 Beijing XINHUA in English 1606 GMT 11 Jan 81]

KAMPUCHEAN GUERRILLA VICTORIES--Beijing, January 10 (XINHUA)--Kampuchean National Army and guerrillas attacked Vietnamese convoy in Pursat and Kratie provinces recently, knocking out five Vietnamese military vehicles, killing 45 Vietnamese troops and wounding many others, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea. On January 4, a convoy of 10 Vietnamese military trucks from Reach District of Pursat Province was ambushed in Sre Thnot village. Two trucks were destroyed on the spot and the rest had to return to the district town of Reach. However, on their way back, another truck was blown up by a land mine. These knocked-out trucks were loaded with ammunition and rice.

In addition, the national army and guerrillas killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 10 others. On December 21, the national army and guerrillas in Kratie Province on learning an advanced information about a Vietnamese troop manoeuvre plan, ambushed another Vietnamese convoy on Highway 13, which was on its way to Snoul from the city of Kratie, destroying two trucks, killing 30 Vietnamese troops and injuring a number of others. Having successfully carried out their operation, the national army and guerrillas safely returned to their army camp. [Text] [OW101250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1239 GMT 10 Jan 81]

ASEAN VIETNAM STAND--Manila, January 8 (XINHUA)--President Marcos today told visiting American congressmen that ASEAN is united in its stand on Vietnam, PNA reported. The president told congressmen Stephen J. Solarz and Joel Pritchard during their courtesy call at Malacanang that as far as "Vietnam is concerned, there is a common ASEAN position, but individual members are trying to explore if there is any way out of the difficult situation." He also briefed the two congressmen on the security situation in Southeast Asia. Marcos said to them that ASEAN nations have taken the position that Japan has the right to upgrade her defense capability, that ASEAN does not consider a strong Japan a problem, provided the United States maintains a military presence in the area and Japan does not develop a capability for aggressive war. Solarz and Pritchard, who are both members of the foreign affairs committee of the U.S. House of Representatives, are now on a tour of Asia to study the security situation in the area and to sound out Asian leaders on their views. [Text] [OW081350 Beijing XINHUA in English 1242 GMT 8 Jan 81]

AUSTRALIAN TARGETING SYSTEM--Canberra, January 9 (XINHUA)--The F111C Strike Force of the Royal Australian Air Force is to obtain a new target tracking system. Australian acting minister of defence Kevin Newman announced yesterday that the government had approved the acquisition of the "Pave Tack" system for the F111C aircraft of the air force. The "Pave Tack" is a target acquisition, designation and tracking system, employing an infra-red system capable of accurately acquiring targets by day or by night and in adverse weather conditions. The target designation system also enables weapons to be released with extreme accuracy. The equipment will enter service in 1984. In another statement yesterday, the acting minister of defence announced that an agreement for the purchase of 36 medium artillery weapons from the United States had been signed. These weapons include M198, 155 mm howitzers which will replace the 5.5 inch guns that have been used by the Australian army since World War II. [Text] [OW091532 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 9 Jan 81]

JAPANESE OFFICIAL IN MANILA--Manila, January 8 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Zenko Suzuki flew here this afternoon, beginning his 13-day visit to the five member countries of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). President Ferdinand Marcos, his wife and other cabinet members were at the airport to welcome the Japanese Prime Minister. In a written statement to the press upon arrival, Suzuki said, "I am highly gratified at the relations between Japan and the Philippines and between Japan and the ASEAN which have become closer lately. I believe it extremely useful to

conduct close exchanges of views between us at various levels with such happy relations existing." He also expressed the wish for a frank exchange of views with President Marcos "to lay a foundation for the contribution I may make to the best of my ability to the advancement of relations between our two countries and to peace and stability of Asia." The prime minister, in the company of the president, drove to Malacanang from the airport. They began talks immediately. The two leaders are expected to discuss bilateral issues as well as the Kampuchean issue and other Asian matters and the world situation. Malacanang sources said that on top of the agenda are trade and economic relations between the two countries. President Marcos is expected to ask the Japanese leader for more loans to help finance the country's five-year energy development program and its 200-million-dollar copper plant under an ASEAN industrial scheme. This is Suzuki's first visit to a foreign country since he became prime minister last July. [Text] [OWO81348 Beijing XINHUA in English 1200 GMT 8 Jan 81]

TANAKA'S WESTERN HEMISPHERE VISIT--Tokyo, January 9 (XINHUA)--Japanese Minister of International Trade and Industry Minister Rokusuke Tanaka left here yesterday on a 10-day trip of Canada, Mexico, Venezuela and Panama. This is Tanaka's third diplomatic move in search for energy supply since last autumn following his circuit of the Philippines, Malaysia, Burma and Thailand last September and his visit to Saudi Arabia and the United Arab Emirates last December. Tanaka's three consecutive trips abroad demonstrate the country's eager desire for ensured stable oil imports in time of turbulent international situation. The main objectives of Tanaka's current visits are to seek more oil import from Mexico and to probe the prospect for utilizing the oil sand in Canada and the possibility of exploiting new energy resources in Venezuela and Panama. This constitutes part of Japan's efforts to reduce its dependence on oil import from the Middle East which represents nearly 80 per cent of its oil need. In view of the fact that oil accounts for 80 percent of the country's energy consumption, Japan has attached strategic importance to increasing the proportion of its oil import from Asia and Latin America so as to guarantee its economic security. [Text] [OWO91630 Beijing XINHUA in English 1623 GMT 9 Jan 81]

LIBYAN-CHAD MERGER--Lagos, January 8 (XINHUA)--"The Federal Government of Nigeria considers that a merger of Libya and Chad is most unfortunate and indeed premature, taking into account the recent events that have taken place in the Republic of Chad," says a statement by the Ministry of External Affairs here today. The statement says, "The immediate priority for the Republic of Chad at this moment should be consolidation of the ceasefire, rehabilitation of displaced Chadian people, and reactivation of the economy. This should be followed, as soon as possible, by the conduct of free and fair elections as proposed by the Organization of African Unity and the Chadian leaders in accordance with the provisions of the Lagos accord." It says that only a new and freely elected government in Chad could have the mandate of the people to embark on negotiations for any sort of association with any other state. [Text] [OWO90227 Beijing XINHUA in English 0213 GMT 9 Jan 81]

NONALIGNED MINISTERIAL CONFERENCE--Beijing, January 8 (XINHUA)--The Indian Government has sent a number of special envoys to non-aligned countries to discuss non-aligned foreign ministers' conference to be held in New Delhi next February, according to reports from New Delhi quoting an Indian Foreign Ministry spokesman. C. R. Garekhan, joint secretary of the Foreign Ministry,

and Ramesh Bhandari, a senior Foreign Ministry official, have left for Yugoslavia, Algeria, Lebanon, Syria and Saudi Arabia. Other senior foreign ministry officials are expected to visit several other non-aligned countries. The spokesman said Indian special envoys would discuss the agenda and the joint declaration of the conference with officials of these countries. Issues to be discussed at the conference, he said, would include Afghanistan, the Gulf war and the presence of big power navies in the Indian Ocean. The Vietnamese invasion in Kampuchea and the Soviet military incursion in Afghanistan are expected to be two of the most thorny issues for debate at the conference. Indian Foreign Secretary R. D. Sathé flew to Kabul yesterday. Earlier, the Karmal regime has informed India of its willingness to hold talks with Pakistan and Iran in the presence of a U.N. representative to achieve a political solution to the Afghan problem. [Text] [OW081607 Beijing XINHUA in English 1540 GMT 8 Jan 81]

NYERERE ON GENEVA MEETING—Dar es Salaam, January 10 (XINHUA)—Tanzanian President Nyerere has warned that the failure of the current Geneva conference on the future of Namibia would certainly result in escalation of armed struggle, DAILY NEWS reported here today. Speaking at a new year's reception for foreign ambassadors here yesterday, President Nyerere said: "If South Africa once again decides that it is unsatisfied, what will the world do? SWAPO will, of course, resume fighting." "But this time we have a right to expect that Africa will not be left to fight alone," he added. The president pointed out that the 1978 U.N. Security Council Resolution 435 has not yet been implemented. He said that Tanzania has been very active in the African struggle for the total liberation of the continent. "We cannot surrender that commitment—it continues," he pledged. [Text] [OW101700 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 10 Jan 81]

PRC AMBASSADOR TO UGANDA—Kampala, January 12 (XINHUA)—President Apollo Milton Obote received Chinese ambassador to Uganda Zhang Bochuan at the parliament building here this morning. During the meeting, President Obote briefed the Chinese ambassador on the recent improvement of relations between Uganda and her neighbors. He expressed the hope that the very close relations existing between Uganda and China would further develop. The two sides discussed concrete steps to be taken toward this end. Present on the occasion was Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Albert Picho Owiny. [Text] [OW121520 Beijing XINHUA in English 1513 GMT 12 Jan 81]

NO PROGRESS ON NAMIBIA—Beijing, January 14 (XINHUA)—The U.N.-sponsored Geneva conference on the independence of Namibia has so far failed to set a date for a ceasefire in Namibia as the views of the rival groups involved in the issue remain far apart as usual, according to reports received here. While SWAPO expressed its readiness to sign a ceasefire agreement called for by the U.N., South Africa and the Namibian "internal parties" turned their back on it, alleging that it is premature to do so. They blamed the U.N. for partiality to SWAPO and asked it to "de-recognize" SWAPO as the sole and authentic representative of the Namibian people. Moreover, the Pretoria government reportedly reclaimed its position as the legal ruler of Namibia

at challenging the U.N. conclusion that its occupation of Namibia is illegal. Speaking to reporters on January 12, SWAPO leader Sam Nujoma vowed to "intensify the war of national liberation to compel the South African racist regime to surrender power to the Namibian people." He called for stronger economic sanctions against Pretoria. The conference is scheduled to end today and a U.N. debate on the Namibia question is due to open in New York tomorrow. [Text] [OW141240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1233 GMT 14 Jan 81]

AFGHAN REFUGEES IN PAKISTAN--Islamabad, January 8 (XINHUA)--The number of Afghan refugees in Pakistan has now reached 1.5 million, today's newspaper reports quoted chief commissioner for Afghan refugees Brig. Said Azhar as saying yesterday. By December 1, 1980, the number of registered Afghan refugees in this country stood at 1.3 million. Brig. Said Azhar said that these refugees scattered in 240 camps (tent villages) with 5,000 in each village throughout Baluchistan and the Northwest Frontier Province. He added that arrangements had been made to deliver to the refugees wheat, dried milk, edible oil, sugar, tea and pulses, in addition to clothing, footwear, quilts, blankets, and shelter, all free of charge, though they were not allowed to build permanent houses. The refugees are also getting a monthly maintenance allowance of rupees 50 per head and a maximum of rupees 500 per family. [Text] [OW081400 Beijing XINHUA in English 1224 GMT 8 Jan 81]

AFGHAN REFUGEE AID--Islamabad, January 12 (XINHUA)--An additional aid for Afghan refugees consisting of 17,318 tons of wheat and 1,547 tons of dried skimmed milk is to be given by the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) of the United Nations, according to a message from Rome received here today. The estimated cost of the increased aid is about 6.44 million U.S. dollars. According to newspaper reports today, a meeting held in Peshawar yesterday approved certain proposals regarding quick and timely disbursement of allowances and other facilities being extended to Afghan refugees. Earlier, another meeting which was also held in Peshawar discussed measures to provide more facilities to refugees in the fields of water supply, education, health, etc. [Text] [OW121900 Beijing XINHUA in English 1847 GMT 12 Jan 81]

SOVIET AFGHAN WITHDRAWAL--Beijing, January 13 (XINHUA)--Saudi Arabia's Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal today demanded that the Soviet Union withdraw its troops from Afghanistan, according to a foreign news agency report received here. Speaking at a press conference in At-Ta'if, Saudi Arabia, the prince said that Soviet military intervention in Afghanistan just over a year ago was a threat to the Islamic world and all peace-loving peoples. He said that Saudi Arabia shared the concern expressed by some African countries over the proposed merger of Libya and Chad. The Afghan crisis and the Gulf war would be discussed at the Islamic summit conference in At-Ta'if on January 25, he said. All Islamic heads of state were expected at the summit, organized by the 42-member Islamic conference organization. [Text] [OW140206 Beijing XINHUA in English 0152 GMT 14 Jan 81]

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT IN KUWAIT--Kuwait, January 11 (XINHUA)--The visiting Pakistan President Ziaul Haq, who is also the current president of the Islamic conference, said here today that he was opposed to the participation of the Afghan regime in the Islamic summit conference to be held in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, in the last ten days of this month. President Ziaul Haq explained at a press conference that his opposition was based on the resolutions of the foreign ministers' conference of the Islamic countries held in January last year. It is generally acknowledged that the Afghan regime cannot represent the Afghan people and that "this regime has been imposed upon the Afghan people," he said. He urged Iran and Iraq to start peaceful negotiations and call a halt to the fighting. He appealed to all Islamic countries including Iran and Iraq to take part in the coming Islamic summit and voiced the hope that the conference would adopt a resolution in the interest of both belligerents. President Ziaul Haq arrived here today for a two-day official visit. Kuwait is the first leg of his tour which will also take him to Qatar, Bahrain, Oman and Turkey. The purpose of his trip, he said, is to thrash out a strategy for the forthcoming Islamic summit conference. [Text] [OW120755 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 12 Jan 81]

PAKISTANI PRESIDENT'S MUSLIM TOUR--Islamabad, January 11 (XINHUA)--Pakistan has been doing its efforts to find a political solution to the Afghan problem which is honourable and it would do all that is necessary to find the solution which does not compromise principles, stated Pakistan President Mohamud Ziaul Haq here this morning. He was speaking to newsmen at the Islamabad airport before his departure for a week-long visit to five Muslim countries--Kuwait, Turkey, Qatar, Bahrain and Oman. It is reported that in addition to strengthening Pakistan's fraternal relations with these countries, President Ziaul Haq will hold talks with the heads of state concerned in connection with an Islamic summit due to be held in Saudi Arabia at the end of this month. Asked if he had in his mind any further initiative to resolve the Iran-Iraq conflict, the president said, "We have been urging the two Muslim states to come to peace and we hope that we can bring them to the conference table to resolve the conflict rather than to continue fighting." [Text] [OW111250 Beijing XINHUA in English 1240 GMT 11 Jan 81]

SFRY, PAKISTAN DISCUSS MEETING--Islamabad, January 8 (XINHUA)--Visiting Yugoslav assistant foreign secretary held two-day discussions with his Pakistani counterpart here today and yesterday about the forthcoming non-aligned ministerial conference scheduled to be held in New Delhi next month. During the discussions between Yugoslav assistant foreign secretary V. Pekic and Pakistani additional foreign secretary M. A. Bhatti, the two sides also exchanged views on the international situation and bilateral cooperation. V. Pekic called on Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi here last evening. [Text] [OW082005 Beijing XINHUA in English 1939 GMT 8 Jan 81] Belgrade, January 11 (XINHUA)--Josip Vrhovec, Yugoslav federal secretary for foreign affairs, conferred with Agha Shahi, Pakistan minister of foreign affairs, here yesterday on international situation and the coming ministerial conference of the non-aligned countries to be held in New Delhi early next month. Shahi arrived here yesterday for a one-day working visit. A TANJUG report said that the two foreign ministers expressed the hope for the success of the New Delhi conference, which, they believed, would contribute

to the taking of concerted actions by the non-aligned countries to prevent the worsening of the world situation in particular. The ministers exchanged views on the situation in west Asia and the Middle East. Shahi informed Vrhovac of the new developments over Afghanistan and the rest of Southwest Asia and Pakistan's position to seek peaceful solutions to regional problems. The two ministers discussed the possibility of the non-aligned countries helping to end the Iran-Iraq conflict peacefully and equitably. [Text] [OW111837 Beijing XINHUA in English 1831 GMT 11 Jan 81]

GANDHI'S LETTER TO ZIA--Islamabad January 11 (XINHUA)--Ambassador of India to Pakistan Kunwar Natwar Singh called on Pakistan President Mohammad Ziaul Haq here yesterday and delivered a letter of Indian Prime Minister Mrs. Indira Gandhi to him, according to local press reports today. The letter was in response to President Ziaul Haq's letter last November in which the president reiterated Pakistan's determination to continue with the normalization of relations despite the existence of bilateral disputes and differences in geopolitical perceptions. According to another report today, Mr. N. Krishnan, the additional secretary in the Indian External Affairs Ministry, who is on an official visit here, held talks with Dr. M. A. Bhatti, additional secretary in the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Pakistan here today. They had a detailed exchange of views on the draft declaration prepared by the Indian Government for the forthcoming non-aligned foreign ministers' meeting to be held in New Delhi next month. It was reported that India is sending special envoys to non-aligned countries for consultations relating to the forthcoming non-aligned foreign ministers' conference. [Text] [OW111857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1846 GMT 11 Jan 81]

SOVIETS IN MIDEAST--Cairo, January 9 (XINHUA)--Egyptian President Anwar al-Sadat today said he had warned America and Western countries long ago against the risks of Soviet penetration in the world and in Africa in particular as well as the risks of Libya's invasion of Chad, according to a MENA report. In his meeting with a visiting Danish parliamentary delegation, Al-Sadat said that the Soviet Union is currently building belts of influence in this part of the world, from Afghanistan to Aden, from Angola to Ethiopia and from Syria to Libya to Chad, which constitute a threat to the world. Regarding Egyptian relations with the forthcoming U.S. administration, Al-Sadat said, "Egyptian-U.S. relations will continue on the same level." The Danish delegation informed the president on Denmark's support for his efforts to establish peace in the Middle East. [Text] [OW100210 Beijing XINHUA in English 0204 GMT 10 Jan 81]

IRAQ SUPPORTS PEACEFUL SETTLEMENT--Islamabad, January 13 (XINHUA)--Iraq would support any move for a peaceful settlement of the conflict between Iran and Iraq, said Muhammad Sharif Ahmad, director general of religious affairs of the Iraqi Ministry of Awqaf, in Karachi today, according to a dispatch from Karachi. Sharif who is heading a 9-member delegation of Iraq on a visit to Pakistan, said that this visit was aimed at explaining Iraq's point of view on the Iran-Iraq war. He said that President Saddam Husayn of Iraq would attend the forthcoming Islamic summit in Saudi Arabia. He said "We still believe in mediation which may lead to a peaceful settlement of issues between the two countries." He was referring to the peace mission of President Ziaul Haq to Iran and Iraq. He denounced the Russian aggression in Afghanistan and said that Iraq was against occupation by a foreign power. [Text] [OW140338 Beijing XINHUA in English 0258 GMT 14 Jan 81]

ENVOY TO TOGO DEPARTURE--Lome, December 28 (XINHUA)--Chinese ambassador to Togo Yue Xin ending his term of office in this country left here for home today. Prior to his departure, Togolese President Gnassingbe Eyadema received and had a cordial conversation with the outgoing Chinese ambassador. President Eyadema expressed his satisfaction with the efforts made by the ambassador during his stay in this country for the continued development of friendly relations and cooperation between the two countries. On December 19, Togolese Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Akakpo-Ahianyo hosted a reception in honour of the Chinese ambassador [Text] [OW290008 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 28 Dec 80 OW]

VISITING HARVARD PROFESSOR--Chinese-American Professor (Hu Xiuyin) of the U.S. Harvard University was invited to lecture at Anhui University. Deeply impressed by a novel written by (Chen Dengke) and (Xiao Ma) while he was in Beijing, Professor (Hu) paid a visit to (Chen Dengke) on 16 December, and told the writer of his intention to translate his work into English. [Hefei Anhui Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Dec 80 OW]

U.S. JOINT CHIEFS CHAIRMAN TOUR--Cairo, December 31 (XINHUA)--Chairman of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff David Jones left here for home today at the end of his 6-day visit to Egypt. During his stay, Jones had discussions with Egyptian Defence Minister Ahmad Badawi and Chief of Staff Muhammad 'Abd al-Halim Abu Gasallah on military cooperation between the two countries. He also visited Egypt's southern military zone, an air base and army units. In a press statement, Jones noted that the Soviet arms stockpiles in the Middle East have been increased following the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, adding that countries in the area should work together to deal with this situation. On military ties between the U.S. and Egypt, Jones told newsmen that he hoped more joint exercises would be held in the future. Jones had visited Jordan and Israel before coming to Egypt. Earlier, he also paid visits to Saudi Arabia, Oman, Egypt and Israel last September and October. These visits are viewed here as moves to strengthen U.S. military deployment in the Middle East to counter Soviet expansion. [Text] [OW311843 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 31 Dec 80]

KISSINGER ENDS EGYPT VISIT--Cairo, January 3 (XINHUA)--Former U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger reaffirmed here today that the Reagan administration believes that the Soviet expansion in the Middle East and Africa must be checked. After his meeting with Egyptian Vice-President Husni Mubarak and Defence Minister Ahmad Badawi, the former U.S. secretary of state stressed that the Soviet Union and its allies in the region should not be allowed to continue creating difficulties and confusion, such as what is happening in Chad. Kissinger, who returned here yesterday from a one-day visit to Somalia, told reporters that the security of Somalia is threatened by Soviet arms and equipment in the neighbouring countries. A state with such a strategic position should not be overlooked by the United States, he stated. Kissinger left today for Israel to continue his tour of the Middle East. [Text] [OW031930 Beijing XINHUA in English 1921 GMT 3 Jan 81]

KHOMEYNI MEETS IRANIAN ENVOYS--Tehran, January 4 (XINHUA)--Iranian leader Khomeyni received here today a number of Iranian envoys and told them that the Iranian envoys should play an exemplary role in their Islamic ethics and diplomatic activities. The Iranian ambassadors and charges d'affaires have returned home to attend a one-week seminar, which started here yesterday, in response to the Iranian prime minister's call to study the Iranian foreign policy. Khomeyni said: "We should be Islamic not only in words but in deeds if we want to export our revolution to other countries." [Text] [OW041907 Beijing XINHUA in English 1900 GMT 4 Jan 81]

ALGERIAN INTERMEDIARIES IN TEHRAN--Tehran, January 2 (XINHUA)--The Algerian delegation, which is acting as an intermediary between Iran and the U.S. in the procedure for the release of the American hostages in Tehran, arrived here from Washington today after a further consultation with U.S. high-ranking officials, the official PARS NEWS AGENCY reported today. Quoting an official at the prime minister's office, PARS said the delegation brought here the latest U.S. proposals for the release of the hostages. No details of the proposals are available. Earlier, U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher reportedly described the new U.S. response as a "reformulation of the U.S. position that will enable the two governments to reach a prompt resolution." He expressed the hope that the crisis be resolved before the termination of the Carter administration on January 20. Earlier last month, Iran asked the U.S. to deposit 24 billion U.S. dollars in cash and gold in the Central Bank of Algeria as a guarantee for the return of the assets Iran has demanded in exchange for the freeing of the 52 U.S. hostages. According to UPI, the U.S. reply includes one new proposal that Washington will send to an escrow account in Algeria an amount between 5 billion and 6 billion dollars, simultaneously with the release of the hostages. That money would be turned over to Iran once the hostages are on their way to the United States. [Text] [OW030124 Beijing XINHUA in English 0105 GMT 3 Jan 81]

IRAN MOVES THREE HOSTAGES--Tehran, January 4 (XINHUA)--The Iranian Government has moved the three U.S. hostages who were living at the Foreign Ministry here to "a more appropriate place of residence," PARS NEWS AGENCY reported today quoting Ahmad Azizi, a responsible official in charge of the U.S. hostages issue at the prime minister's office. The three U.S. hostages--the U.S. charge d'affaires and two other diplomats--were detained in the Foreign Ministry since November 4, 1979, when Iranian students following Khomeyni's line occupied the U.S. Embassy and detained the Americans there as hostages. It was reported earlier that Algerian Ambassador to Iran Abdelkarim Gheraieb has recently met with all the 52 U.S. hostages. Gheraieb is one of the three Algerian officials who have been acting as intermediaries in negotiations between Tehran and Washington over the release of the hostages. Another PARS report said today that a statement of the Algerian Government in connection with the American hostages was submitted to the Iranian Government yesterday by the Algerian officials. An informed source at the prime minister's office announced today that the Iranian Government is now studying the statement and will announce its position later. [Text] [OW041638 Beijing XINHUA in English 1630 GMT 4 Jan 81]

PAKISTAN MINISTER URGES WALDHEIM ACTION--Islamabad, January 3 (XINHUA)--Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi today urged U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to take a step to bring about a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis. Speaking at a press conference here this evening, Shahi said: "I have written a letter to United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim, requesting him to designate a special representative to promote, under the secretary general's aegis and presence or in the presence of his special representative, a dialogue between the representatives of Pakistan and Iran and the People's Democratic Party of Afghanistan with a view to bringing about a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis." "We believe that favourable conditions now exist for the United Nations secretary general to take this step," he stressed. Elaborating the "favourable conditions," he stated, "We are now entering hopefully into a new phase of a beginning of a serious businesslike dialogue which would bring about a solution

in accordance with the national rights of the people of Afghanistan, the preoccupations of the Soviet Union, and the security concerns of Pakistan and Iran." He added that the dialogue would aim at a settlement which would be conducive to the strengthening of peace and stability in the region and would lead to the reinvigoration of detente. [Text] [OW031857 Beijing XINHUA in English 1845 GMT 3 Jan 81]

BALUCHISTAN CALL FOR SOVIET WITHDRAWAL--Islamabad, January 3 (XINHUA)--Tribesmen from Baluchistan held a jirga (assembly) recently in Chaman, a town near the Afghan-Pakistani border, calling for immediate pullout of the Soviet troops from Afghanistan so as to let the Afghans to decide their destiny in a free and democratic manner, according to APP today. The jirga pointed out that the tough resistance launched by Mujahideen against the foreign troops in the past year is an ample proof that the Afghan people want to be free from the clutches of the foreign occupationists. It also endorsed Pakistan's stand for the withdrawal of foreign troops from Afghanistan prior to any parley for finding a political solution to the Afghanistan crisis on the basis of the U.N. resolution adopted on November 20, last year. [Text] [OW040107 Beijing XINHUA in English 0101 GMT 4 Jan 81]

AFGHAN INVASION ANNIVERSARY--London, January 4 (XINHUA)--About 300 people demonstrated in front of the Soviet Embassy here today, protesting the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan and demanding withdrawal of Soviet troops. Marking the first anniversary of the Soviet invasion, the demonstrators, mostly Afghans, marched from Hyde Park to the Soviet Embassy and handed in letters of protest. A Soviet flag was burned. Speakers at a meeting in Hyde Park emphasized that the resistance in Afghanistan to the Russians was on behalf of all Muslims. They called for greater financial, material and political support for the resistance movement. A letter addressed to Brezhnev described the Soviet invasion as "a terrible mistake" and said that it had "been motivated by a desire to restore the drifting geostrategic status quo in central Asia." The letter demanded that the Russians withdraw their troops from Afghanistan forthwith. "Leave while you have the chance to leave," it warned. [Text] [OW050747 Beijing XINHUA in English 0711 GMT 5 Jan 81]

NEPAL CONSUL-GENERAL IN LHASA--Lhasa, December 27 (XINHUA)--Gobardan Bikram Shah, the royal Nepalese consul-general in Lhasa, gave a reception here this evening in celebration of the 35th birthday of His Majesty King Birendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev of Nepal. Among the guests were Guo Xilan, vice-chairman of the People's Government of the Tibet Autonomous Region, Dege Gaisang Wangdri, vice-chairman of the Standing Committee of the Regional People's Congress, and leading members of the Regional Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference. [Text] [OW271920 Beijing XINHUA in English 1610 GMT 27 Dec 80 OW]

MEXICAN-U.S. FISHING TREATIES ABROGATED--Mexico City, December 29 (XINHUA)--Mexico had unilaterally terminated two fishing treaties with the United States, announced the Mexican Foreign Ministry yesterday. The decision was made because little progress had been achieved in the bilateral talks on the fishing rights in the past few years, especially because the United States had not permitted Mexican fishermen to catch cuttle-fish along the coast of New England. Mexico and the United States signed a fishing treaty in 1976 which permitted U.S. fishing boats to

catch tuna, snapper, and other fishes within the Gulf of Mexico, and U.S. fishermen to bait within 12 miles of the Mexican waters. Another treaty signed in 1977 permitted Mexican boats to catch cuttle-fish in the U.S. east coastal waters. The 1976 treaty expires on December 29, 1981 and the 1977 treaty ends June 29, 1981. It was reported that Mexico had detained the U.S. fishermen operating within the Mexican waters for the defence of its 200 mile economic zone. In July this year, the United States took revenge on Mexico by suspending the import of tuna from it. The sources here held that Mexico's unilateral abrogation of the treaties would be a major issue in the forthcoming talks between the Mexican president and the U.S. president-elect. [Text] [OW301508 Beijing XINHUA in English 1501 GMT 30 Dec 80]

INDIAN MINISTER ON KAMPUCHEA--Beijing, January 2 (XINHUA)--Indonesian Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmaja suggested today that United Nations Secretary General Kurt Waldheim should take immediate actions to carry out the U.N. resolution calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea, according to reports from Jakarta. He made this suggestion at a press conference here today. He added that ASEAN (the Association of Southeast Asian Nations) was communicating with other interested countries to hold an international conference on Kampuchea. He stressed that the military build-up of the super-powers in the Indian Ocean and the Pacific had increased their competition, making the U.N. conference on the Indian Ocean to be held this year in Sri Lanka even more urgent. He called on all nations to implement the 1971 U.N. declaration to make the Indian Ocean a zone of peace, free of super-power confrontation. He declared Indonesia's intention to press harder to have the Southeast Asian region also declared as a zone of peace, freedom and neutrality in accordance with the call of the ASEAN. [Text] [OW021644 Beijing XINHUA in English 1629 GMT 2 Jan 81]

PHILIPPINES EXPORTS' GROWTH RATE--Manila, January 3 (XINHUA)--Exports of the Philippines reached 5.59 billion U.S. dollars last year, up 21.5 per cent from the previous year's 4.6 billion dollars, according to the statistics released by the Philippine Central Bank. Non-traditional exports grew 29 per cent while traditional exports rose only 15 per cent. Non-traditional exports of manufactured and non-manufactured products made up almost 50 per cent of the total exports. The Trade Ministry said that the rate of growth in exports is significantly higher than the government's target of 18 per cent for the year under its five-year development program. Outstanding performers were electronics equipment and parts and electrical machinery, which jumped over 50 per cent to more than 600 million dollars. Garments were sold for a total of 486 million dollars in 1980, exceeding the previous year's 405 million dollars, while banana exports recorded a 106 million dollar high. Significant increases were also registered in sugar and gold exports, which amounted to 592 million dollars each. [Text] [OW030826 Beijing XINHUA in English 0813 GMT 3 Jan 81]

INDIAN ALTERNATIVE ENERGY SOURCES--Beijing, January 4 (XINHUA)--Indian Prime Minister Indira Gandhi disclosed yesterday that her government had decided to set up an Energy Commission to explore the possibility of alternative sources and to advise it on formulating the energy policy, according to a report from New Delhi quoting today's NATIONAL HERALD. She made this statement when she inaugurated the 68th session of the Indian Science Congress at the Benares Hindu University, Varanasi. Three Chinese scientists were among many foreign guests

invited to attend the session. Indira Gandhi said that the proposed commission would draw and implement programs for harnessing alternative sources in view of the rapid depletion of the existing energy sources and also to meet the country's growing requirements. Describing energy as a crucial factor in technological development, she said that the principal forms of energy in the long run would be hydro-power, solar and bio-energy. Tapping the solar source could be beneficial to the country. The prime minister said that her government had also tried to provide the scientists with a greater involvement in decision-making. [Text] [OW040752 Beijing XINHUA in English 0744 GMT 4 Jan 81]

MEXICAN-CHINESE TRADE MAGAZINE--Beijing, December 3 (XINHUA)--Commercial magazine in Spanish, SHIP OF CHINA, will come off the press in May next year in Mexico, reports the PEOPLE'S DAILY today. An agreement on jointly publishing the magazine was reached yesterday by An Gang, deputy editor-in-chief of the PEOPLE'S DAILY, and Sr Guillermo Nasser Quinones, chief manager of the World Trade Publishing Company of Mexico. An Gang said the aim of the magazine would be to promote friendly relations and enhance exchanges in trade and culture between China and countries in Latin America and North Africa as well as Spain. [Text] [OW020557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 3 Dec 80 OW]

SOCCER TEAM IN BANGLADESH--Dacca, 13 Dec (XINHUA)--The Chinese People's Liberation Army football team left here for home yesterday at the end of its friendly visit to Bangladesh. The Chinese football team had seven friendly matches with Bangladesh army and local soccer teams. Commanders of Bangladesh army, air force and navy in the districts of Jessore, Rajshahi and Chittagong respectively received and had cordial conversations with the Chinese players during their visit to these districts. Mirza Gulam Hafiz, speaker of the Bangladesh National Assembly and president of the Bangladesh-China Friendship Society, received the Chinese guests yesterday. Hafiz warmly praised the existing friendship between the two countries and hoped that the visit of the Chinese team would further enhance the friendship between the peoples and the armies of Bangladesh and China. [Text] [OW180557 Beijing XINHUA in English 1529 GMT 13 Dec 80 OW]

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PARTY AND STATE

LIN-JIANG TRIAL AROUSES CONFLICTING EMOTIONS

Beijing Leadership Rashuffle Anticipated

Hong Kong DONG XI FANG [EAST AND WEST] in Chinese No 24, 10 Dec 80 pp 7-9

[Article by DONG XI FANG correspondent Lu Mianci [4151 1819 1964]: "Facts Around the Lin-Jiang Trial in Beijing"]

[Text] The weather of this early spring in Beijing was exceptionally warm. There was no snowfall at that time. Nor was it windy. Over the city was a clear and sunny sky, although the city dwellers still felt chilly in early morning or late afternoon as if it were early autumn. However, all the red leaves were gone from the maple trees in Jingshan, thus giving the people feelings of the advent of winter.

I was one of many journalists who arrived in Beijing on 20 November to cover the trial of the "Lin-Jiang clique" which was to begin on the following day. Like other fellow Chinese and foreign reporters who were barred from entering the court, I arrived at the entrance to the court early in the morning, watching "observers" stream into it. They arrived in their red-flag-flying cars, Hondas and minibuses. These "observers" were under strict instruction to keep their mouths shut about the trial, and were never willing to shed any light on what was going on inside the court building. As one of the correspondents from outside of China, I felt miserable about being unable to report much to the public. During the trial, only a few RENMIN RIBAO and XINHUA reporters were permitted to enter the court. Most of them were unwilling to talk to correspondents from outside of China, especially those from Hong Kong, although they seemed more friendly to those white-skinned foreign journalists. It was absolutely impossible to gain anything from them. Fortunately, this correspondent, who once lived in Beijing for a considerable length of time, had quite a number of friends and relatives there who were middle and lower level cadres. From these "unofficial sources," I gathered a lot of information about what was going on in that capital. Although such information cannot be verified for the time being, it will be confirmed as time goes on.

Preparatory Meetings for 12th Party Congress Held in Beijing

When the trial of the "Lin-Jiang clique" was underway, all provincial and municipal party leaders met in the capital to prepare for the convocation of the "12th National Party Congress" scheduled for the spring of 1981. This was the news seemingly ignored by the public when I was in Beijing.

Most of the 800 observers invited to watch the trial of the "Lin-Jiang clique" were prominent provincial and municipal party and government leaders, high-ranking generals of various PLA services and arms and military regions, and the remainder were national committee members of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, democrats and family members of victims of persecution by the "Lin-Jiang clique." In addition to conveying the details of the trial to their subordinates and exposing the crimes of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" upon their return to their posts, these high-ranking cadres and generals had to hold group discussions and sum up their own views on the trial before reporting them to the Party Central Committee or its secretariat, which will decide what should be listed as items on the agenda of the 12th Party Congress and what should be withheld from the public so as to avoid undermining "stability and unity." Thus far, efforts have yet to be made by the party to achieve a consensus on how Mao Zedong should be evaluated, although representatives of party members have become less querulous after hearing the trial of the "Lin-Jiang clique." Most of them have agreed that during his advancing years, Mao Zedong truly committed serious mistakes and could never absolve himself from the misdeeds of Lin Biao and the "gang of four." In other words, they considered Mao Zedong guilty of crimes. Even those high-ranking generals who had resolutely supported Mao Zedong as the great leader now felt that they have to reassess their position in this regard.

Although their views on this matter have become closer, how to handle it remains a point of serious dispute among them. One group which wanted to treat Mao's merits and demerits as the party's internal affair expressed opposition to making it public because "we will lose face if Chairman Mao were publicly discredited," while another group advocated seeking truth from facts and exposing Chairman Mao's crimes, insisting that the primary task of the "12th Party Congress" should be to fully review his achievements and misdeeds during the past 30 years. It was said that Lu Dingyi [7120 1353 0001] and Hu Jiwei [5170 4921 0251] (chief editor of RENMIN RIBAO) delivered critical speeches at a group discussion meeting. Lu Dingyi even went so far as to openly accuse Chairman Mao of being a culprit. Although the leading members of the Party Central Committee have not yet openly expressed their attitude toward this matter, it was said that Hua, Ye and Li have urged the party to keep everything about Mao as its internal affair, while Deng, Hu and Zhao have encouraged the party to seek truth from facts. After listening to testimonies from Jiang Qing, Zhang Chunqiao and Chen Boda, Xu Shiyu, originally a resolute supporter of Chairman Mao, now felt that he has to reassess his position. Although the people cannot take Jiang Qing's and Zhang Chunqiao's word at its face value, evidence provided by witnesses convinced the people that they truly acted according to Chairman Mao's instructions; that article by Chen Boda entitled "Sweep Away All Monsters and Demons" was also written under Chairman Mao's direction. But XINBUA and RENMIN RIBAO have been ordered to delete anything about Mao Zedong from their newscasts and articles. Because disagreement on how

to evaluate Mao Zedong still exists within the party, it is expected that many more preparatory meetings for the convocation of the "12th Party Congress" are likely to be held in the days ahead, and the congress tentatively scheduled for sometime following the 1981 spring festival may be postponed.

Promotion of Xi Zhongxun and Yang Dezhi to Mayor of Beijing and Defense Minister

Reliable sources in Beijing said that Ye Jianying may resign as chairman of the NPC Standing Committee to be succeeded by Peng Zhen, who may become a standing committee member of the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee during the "12th Party Congress."

Xi Zhongxun, presently first secretary of the Guangdong Provincial Party Committee, is expected to be appointed mayor of Beijing and first secretary of its party committee, as well as secretary of the central secretariat. This appointment may be announced after the trial of the "Lin-Jiang clique" is over. Lin Hujia [2651 0039 0502], presently mayor of Beijing, may soon leave for Shandong, where he will fill the position now being held by Bai Rubing [4101 1172 0393], a critic of Deng Xiaoping.

The vacancy of the defense minister remains to be filled, since no appropriate candidate could be nominated by the Third Plenary Session of the Fifth NPC to succeed Xu Xiangqian. It was said that the Political Bureau of the Party Central Committee has tentatively approved Zhao Zhiyang's proposal to reshuffle his Cabinet by nominating Yang Dezhi as defense minister and appointing Yang Yong to fill the position vacated by Yang Dezhi as PIA Chief of Staff. Yang Yong was Deng Xiaoping's right-hand man. When Deng Xiaoping was concurrent PIA Chief of Staff, Yang Yong was the first deputy chief of staff actually in charge of the PIA General Staff Department. The proposal to promote Yang Yong has met with some resistance from those who consider him too close to Deng. But this resistance is tapering off as Deng's influence is now growing strong enough to control the situation as a whole.

The decision to appoint Yang Yong to fill the position of the PIA Chief of Staff to be vacated by Yang Dezhi, who will become defense minister, now seems a foregone conclusion. A reshuffle of the State Council and its various ministries and commissions can also be expected in the near future. I was told that many prominent intellectuals will be appointed ministers and vice ministers, especially ministers and vice ministers of economic affairs and capital construction. Today the problem does not lie in whether the Chinese communist authorities will sincerely employ them but whether they are willing to become officials. As a result of the 10 years of catastrophe, a lingering fear remains in their hearts. Today, the overwhelming majority of intellectuals prefer to act as technical assistants rather than to assume any responsible positions.

Hua Guofeng Deserves Protection

The trial of the Lin-Jiang clique was a great embarrassment to Hua Guofeng. Earlier, foreign news agencies attributed the postponement of the trial of the Lin-Jiang clique to Jiang Qing's refusal to plead guilty. As a matter of fact, this was not true. The postponement resulted from the central authorities'

disagreement with the way the indictment was prepared, an indictment which included terms accusing the "gang of four" of suppressing the Tiananmen revolutionary masses. This indictment involved not only Wang Dongxing but also Hua Guofang as well. General Ye and Li Xiaonian resolutely opposed this indictment, while Chen Yun, Peng Zhen, Lu Dingyi, Hu Yaobang and others argued that when the "gang of four" were tried without settling accounts with the Tiananmen incident, its victims might roll over in their graves.

It was reported that when the indictment was being reviewed by the leading members of the Party Central Committee, each of them filled its margins with various opinions, a departure from the past practice in which they had only to express agreement or approval. For this reason, the Supreme People's Procuratorate was formed to change the content of the indictment many times. With regard to the problem concerning the "Tiananmen bloody debt," Deng Xiaoping reportedly had this comment to make: "Chairman Hua deserves protection." This comment eventually set the tone for the trial of the Lin-Jiang clique, as shown in the final indictment from which the Tiananmen incident was entirely deleted. This was why the indictment was reduced from 50 to 48 articles.

Dispute Over Mao's Guilt

Hong Kong DONG XI FANG [EAST AND WEST] in Chinese No 24, 10 Dec 80 p 10

[Article by Liang Gong [2733 1712]: "The Era of Lawlessness Is Not Yet Over"]

[Text] "The Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique conspired to usurp the party and state power through the application of 'a measure for peaceful transition.'" So begins the indictment on the Lin Biao coup d'etat case during a trial in Beijing.

Is it logical to call peaceful transition a "conspiracy"? The term "conspiracy" reminds us of Mao Zedong's outstanding performances in the history of the Chinese Communist Party.

In his eyes, intellectuals were snakes. As soon as he lured them out of their nests, he killed them all, thus causing an acute shortage of talent for over 20 years in the country. Later, Mao Zedong proudly called this a "successful execution of an overt strategy." Although those "rightists" mislabeled by Mao Zedong have been rehabilitated, what he did to them is still regarded as neither a conspiracy nor a mistake or shortcoming.

The "Hufeng counterrevolutionary clique" case concocted by Mao Zedong was a great miscarriage of justice. To frame false charges against him, Mao Zedong deliberately misquoted Hu Feng's diary, letters and speeches and distorted their meanings. In this way, Mao Zedong eventually succeeded in knocking Hu Feng to his knees. Although Hu Feng has been rehabilitated, what Mao Zedong did to him still cannot be called a conspiracy or mistake or shortcoming.

After taking sleeping pills for two consecutive nights, Mao Zedong suddenly attacked Gen Peng Dehuai for seeking truth from facts, for telling the truth and for expressing the aspirations of millions of Chinese people. Finally, Mao Zedong succeeded in deposing him as defense minister, with the aim of covering up his own mistakes. Although all mistakes committed under the Three Red Banners of the General Line for Socialist Construction, the Great Leap Forward and the People's Commune have been criticized in varying degrees, and Peng Dehuai has been rehabilitated, what Mao Zedong did in this respect still cannot be called a conspiracy or mistake or shortcoming. After spending a few years of humiliating life as a leader of secondary importance, Mao Zedong has some pent-up feelings bottled up in his chest. To vent such feelings, he directed his wife, "Comrade Jiang Qing," to carry out one long-range secret plan after another behind the backs of the overwhelming majority of the leading members of the Party Central Committee, to cruelly mete out unprecedentedly severe punishment to a large number of party and state leaders, including the head of state Liu Shaoqi, and General Secretary of the Party Committee Deng Xiaoping, and to exercise a feudal fascist rule over 900 million Chinese people. The result was great damage to China's economy and culture.

As a culprit of this crime, Mao Zedong was found guilty of committing some mistakes but not guilty of committing crimes in violation of the laws, while his wife Jiang Qing, who carried out his will, has been condemned as the principal criminal. This fact clearly indicates that Mao Zedong enjoyed the privilege of standing above the law despite his crimes and his misdeeds which resulted in the loss of countless lives.

Mao Zedong accused Lin Biao (who wished to become the head of state) of "launching surprise attacks," when the latter and his followers insisted on instituting the head of state against Mao Zedong's wishes during a Lushan meeting. (Please note that Mao's acrimonious attacks against Liu Shaoqi, Peng Dehuai and Deng Xiaoping have been ruled out as surprise attacks.) Later, Mao Zedong worked out a strategy to overthrow Lin Biao through a series of consultations with his trusted military and provincial party leaders during a trip away from Beijing. This activity which resulted in eliminating his legal successor as stipulated in the constitution was never condemned as a conspiracy.

Although Lin Biao's followers have been brought to justice for ganging up with Mao and Jiang in launching the Great Cultural Revolution and for committing crimes and murder, to the great satisfaction of the people, the more serious crimes committed by Mao Zedong were not condemned. How can we redress the grievances of the people of Mao Zedong's crimes are not exposed through the due process of law?

According to the provisions of the constitution, "the National People's Congress shall decide on the choice of other members of the State Council upon the recommendation of the premier of the State Council." One may recall that Mao Zedong once strongly opposed the nomination of the candidate for the first deputy premier of the State Council in violation of the constitution (its chapter 2, article 22, item 5). The court today still refrains from condemning this misconduct by Mao Zedong. On the contrary, it has accused Jiang Qing and her followers of framing false charges against Mao. This proves that as a result of the trial

of the Lin-Jiang case, today's Chinese communist leaders have come to acquiesce in Mao Zedong's privileges of standing above the law and in other Chinese communist leaders' prerogative to commit crimes with impunity.

As everyone knows, Lin and Jiang and their followers were trained and promoted to high positions by Mao Zedong himself; they also started the 10 years of great disorder under the personal direction of Mao Zedong. In other words, all their crimes were committed under the direct command of Mao Zedong. This is a plain fact that no one can deny. But the special court which represents the wills of Deng, Hu and Zhao has emphasized that Mao committed only some mistakes, and violated no law, in an attempt to absolve Mao Zedong from any crimes committed by Lin and Jiang. This indicates that some influential figures within the party are willing to inherit the most backward, most feudal and most reactionary parts of Mao Zedong Thought. How should mistakes and crimes committed by Mao Zedong before his death be handled? Should they be exposed, criticized and condemned or covered up and inherited? These questions will lie at the heart of the protracted, complicated and difficult struggle to come, the outcome of which will directly affect the interests and destiny of 900 million Chinese people. The positive meaning of the trial of the Lin-Jiang clique is that the punishment of the 10 great evils by the party in response to the people's desires will help improve its relations with the people and restore its prestige among them. But the court's failure to observe all provisions of the laws during the trial will certainly create bad effects on society and an obstacle to the movement for reform. This is a negative impact on society left behind by the trial.

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CSO: 4005

PARTY AND STATE

PARTY MEMBER, CADRE VIOLATORS DISCIPLINED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 15 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by correspondent Song Shiqi [1345 0013 3823]: "Jilin Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee Resolutely Acts in Accordance With 'Guiding Principles' To Deal With Party Members and Leadership Cadres Who Violate Laws and Discipline"]

[Text] Recently the Jilin Provincial CCP Committee's Discipline Inspection Committee conscientiously inspected and strictly dealt with some party members who were leadership cadre who, during the process of studying adherence to "Various Guiding Principles for Political Life Within the Party" continued to use public funds for extravagant eating and drinking, traveling around to scenic spots, misappropriating public funds and public property, and violating discipline in handling external matters in direct contravention of the "guiding principles." They indoctrinated the party members to uphold the solemnity of the "guiding principles."

Following promulgation of the "guiding principles," the Jilin Provincial Discipline Committee received a continuous flow of letters from cadres inside and outside the party, and from the masses at large, telling about and disclosing violations of discipline and the law on the part of some party members who were leadership cadres who acted as privileged characters. They particularly reported on and lay bare the serious problem of some party member leadership cadres who spoke grandly about thorough implementation of the "guiding principles" even while continuing to violate the "guiding principles" in their actions. In the course of its inspection activities, the Provincial Discipline Inspection committee also discovered a minority of cases in which party members and cadres made violations even while studying them. Some cases were fairly serious. For example, this May, while carrying out fullscale investigation for the restructuring of business enterprises manufacturing pharmaceuticals, a team led by Zhong Changshan [6988 7022 1472], deputy director of the Production Department of the Provincial Pharmaceuticals Bureau ate and drank lavishly at three units and in five county pharmaceutical plants in the city of Changchun, wasting a total of 708 yuan of public funds. At two pharmaceutical plants they also accepted as gifts some water glasses, tea boxes, and medicinal tables that the plants had produced. Wang Dongyi [3769 2639 0001], deputy director of the Finance and Trade Department of the Baicheng Prefectural Committee who led a group of eight cadres including the director of the Prefecture Grain Bureau and the deputy director of the Bureau

of Commerce, used an opportunity to go to Sichuan Province to attend a conference and study experiences to travel, on the pretext of procurement, to scenic spots in Kunming, Nanchang, Fuzhou, and Shanghai, spending more than 5100 yuan, of which more than 1300 yuan was spent purely on travel to the scenic spots. Wang Zhihai, deputy director of the Liaoyuan Municipal Broadcasting Bureau was a cadre who had risen by "making rebellion." In order to ingratiate himself and curry favor with leaders, he sent 54 television sets and a large amount of public property to leadership cadres and "affiliated units" including four deputy secretaries of the municipal committee and to the deputy mayor, claiming the gifts were "loans." He also appropriated for himself television sets, tape recorders, and cameras worth more more than 2680 yuan. Additionally, some party member leadership cadres who went abroad to conduct trade talks or to study and observe either put out their hands to foreigners or Overseas Chinese to borrow money, or unauthorizedly used the foreign exchange funds of the delegation to buy items such as television sets and tape recorders for themselves. In order to get the merchandise back into the country, some made up gift lists, listing things they themselves had bought as "gifts." Some had even asked the units in foreign countries that had sponsored them to write out fake certificates in order to deceive the party and the government, and to escape customs examination and payment of duties.

In the course of its inspection and handling of mistakes by a minority of party member leadership cadres who violated the "guiding principles," the Jilin Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee encountered obstructions from various quarters. Individual leadership cadres interceded on their behalf, feeling that their errors were similar to certain problems that had arisen several years ago, and that the situation was not serious but could be done with after some criticism and indoctrination. In discussion and study of organizational punishment, some units felt that it should be as light as possible. The Jilin Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee persisted in standing up to individual pleas for mercy and in breaking through all kinds of obstruction, clearly enunciating several times that once the "guiding principles" had been promulgated, a limit had been set. The "guiding principles" clearly prescribe what party members should do and what they should not do, and if they violated them, they do so knowingly and will surely be dealt with severely. Not only will they be allowed to derive no economic benefit from violations, but they will be dealt with by party discipline as required.

Right now, the Jilin Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee has completed inspection of an overwhelming majority of the more serious instances of violations of the law and of discipline, and some are in their final stages of organizational disposition. At the end of September, the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee notified Zhong Changshan, deputy director of the Production Department of the Provincial Pharmaceutical Bureau who had committed the error of using public funds for lavish eating and drinking, that it had recommended his removal from his administrative position as punishment. The Baicheng Prefecture Committee decided to punish with a warning from the party Wang Dongyi, the deputy director of the Finance and Trade Department of the Prefectural Committee, who had used public funds to visit scenic spots. Wand Zhihai, the deputy director of the Liaoyuan Municipal Broadcasting Bureau has had his employment suspended, and once the issue has been thoroughly investigated, a disposition will be made. The party leadership cadres who violated discipline in handling external matters during trips abroad will be severely dealt with on a case by case basis by the Provincial Discipline Inspection Committee.

PARTY AND STATE

'RENMIN RIBAO' ARTICLE PRAISES MODEL CADRE IN SHAANXI

OW100410 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1253 GMT 9 Jan 81

[Text] Beijing, 9 Jan (XINHUA)--Today's RENMIN RIBAO frontpages a report on how Wang Guowen [3769 0048 2429], deputy secretary of the Mizhi County CCP Committee in Shaanxi Province, has shared weal and woe with the people over the past 10 years or so in northern Shaanxi. At the same time, the paper publishes a commentator article entitled "Revive and Carry Forward the Yanan Spirit."

In 1965, after graduating from the Department of Politics of the Beijing University, Wang Guowen came to the northwest to fulfill his aspiration of exploring and constructing this vast area. During his 10 years and more in northern Shaanxi, he never feared hardship but shared weal and woe with the local masses, determined to construct the area, solve the problem of poverty and make the people better off. By persisting in the principle of seeking truth from facts, he resisted serious cases of excessive requisition through purchase. When the evil wind of "transit regardless of poverty" [qiong guo du 4522 6665 3256] came up in society, Wang Guowen, knowing clearly the northern Shaanxi people's sufferings in the past caused by the practice of "eating from the big common pot," led the masses of Nigou Production Brigade to form 16 contract work groups and put into effect a responsibility system of reward for above-quota production and a penalty for a decrease in production.

Although these work groups were later considered capitalist and dissolved, yet after the 3d plenary session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, the Mizhi County CCP Committee made a self-criticism and supported what Nigou Production Brigade had done in setting up the work groups. Wang Guowen's spirit of persisting in seeking truth from facts has been talked about by the broad masses in northern Shaanxi.

The RENMIN RIBAO commentator article states: After reading the report on Wang Guowen's advanced deeds, we cannot help recalling the scene of the Yanan years, during that period our conditions were extremely difficult and there were ruthless struggles. Filled with enthusiasm and braving the risk of death, many progressive people from various circles, especially revolutionary youths, came to the sacred revolutionary base area--Yanan. They came together from all corners of the country to work for the common revolutionary goal--Chinese national liberation. Without yearning for days in the big cities and caring about their material life, they lived in poor cave dwellings, used kerosene lamps for lighting at night and ate a meal of millet. They took part in the

rectification movement, engaged in study and, at the same time, carried out production work and fighting. They regarded as glorious the serving of the masses and working hard a pleasure. Some 40 years have elapsed, but today when we recall the enthusiasm, vigor and daring death-defying spirit of the Yanan years, we are still deeply moved. Without that revolutionary spirit, how could there be a socialist new China today?

The article goes on to say: Wang Guowen's deeds are considered advanced because, as many other outstanding Communist Party members, he keeps to the party spirit, makes a clear distinction between right and wrong and uses his own concrete action to revive, inherit and carry forward the Yanan spirit. For example, lightening the people's burden and not making excessive requisitions through purchase is a fine tradition of our party. In those years, the following story was being circulated in Yanan: In 1942 the border region government requisitioned some excessive public grain, evoking complaints from the masses. At that time, Comrade Mao Zedong did not instruct anyone to investigate and blame the responsible persons concerned, but rather to make a conscientious study of the matter to clearly ascertain how the excessive requisitioning had happened. He suggested that the grain requisition be reduced from 200,000 dan to 160,000 dan and that a vigorous production campaign be further developed. This spirit and style displayed by the party in seeking truth from facts and serving the people wholeheartedly won hearty support from the people in northern Shaanxi. Now more than 30 years have gone by. Wang Guowen can persist in the principle of seeking truth from facts and justly and forcefully resist the ultraleftist pernicious influence because he shares weal and woe with the masses.

In conclusion, the article states: The work of readjusting the economy, reforming the system and achieving the four modernizations not only depends on the implementation of the policy and the application of science, but what is more, it depends on our cadres seeking truth from facts, carrying out ideological emancipation, eradicating the ultraleftist trend of thought and leading the masses to dedicate themselves to this work. In the face of our country's difficulty, we should in no way just make empty talk or look on unconcerned. Still less should we sigh in despair and blame this or that. We must follow Wang Guowen's example and always keep in mind the fact that ours is a country with 1 billion people, of whom 800 million are peasants, that we have a poor foundation to start with, our difficulties are many and both funds and materials are insufficient. We must revive the revolutionary spirit of the Yanan years, join the masses to work and struggle hard with one mind and one heart and contribute what we have to the great task of readjustment of the national economy.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

JIANGSU MILITARY DISTRICT CHIEF ISSUES AWARD

OW120344 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Jan 81

[Excerpts] The Jiangsu Military District on 11 January called a meeting to celebrate a decision by the party committee of the PLA Nanjing units to posthumously award a first-class merit citation to (Shi Qin), formerly political commissar of the people's armed forces department of Shenyang County. Approximately 1,500 persons attended the celebration meeting, including leading comrades of the provincial military district, responsible comrades from various departments of the provincial military district, representatives from various units under the provincial military district, and office cadres and fighters of the provincial military district. (Yao Yuezhu), wife of Comrade (Shi Qin), and their children were also invited to attend the celebration meeting.

Tested and tempered in the war of liberation, Comrade (Shi Qin) was twice since 1939 named a model worker for participation in revolutionary work. Boundlessly loyal to the party's cause, he worked as a diligent servant to serve the masses of people over the past 40 years, willingly bearing the burden of extra work and never giving thought to personal gain or loss. Furthermore, he respected the leadership of the local party committee, safeguarded army-government and army-civilian relations and devoted himself to maintaining stability and unity. He also adhered to principles, worked selflessly for the public interest, never sought privileges and acted to safeguard the party's lofty prestige. As a result, Comrade (Shi Qin) was respected and cherished by the masses inside and outside the army. He passed away on 12 December 1979 due to illness.

A certificate of merit and a medal was presented to (Yao Yuezhu), wife of Comrade (Shi Qin), by Wang Jingkun, commander of the Jiangsu Provincial Military District, and Luo Qingtao, political commissar of the provincial military district. She also received the works of Marx and Lenin, the Selected Works of Mao Zedong, the Selected Works of Zhou Enlai and other souvenirs at the celebration meeting.

CSO: 4005

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY

BRIEFS

FEARLESSNESS SPIRIT ADVOCATED--The army and people of Danling County fought bravely to put out a fire and protect state property and people's lives. Their selfless revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death is extremely precious. The dauntless revolutionary spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death is a glorious tradition of our party and army. It is a slogan that the party and army upheld during the long period of revolutionary struggle. We also need this revolutionary spirit today when building the four modernizations and protecting state property and people's lives. In advocating the selfless spirit of fearing neither hardship nor death and putting public before self, we are certainly not paying no heed to the life or death of the masses or failing to show concern for their individual interests. Our party and state are very concerned over the masses' woes. We have constantly taken practical measures to gradually improve the masses' material and cultural living standards. However, building and defending the four modernizations are not all plain sailing. The interests of the individual are closely integrated with those of the state, the collective, and others. When the revolution requires it, when the interests of the state, the collective and others will be damaged, we must act like the army and people in Danling County and sacrifice individual interests to protect the interests of the state and people. [HK090504 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 8 Jan 81]

HENAN ARMY-PEOPLE GATHERING--On the evening of 31 December, 6,000 army and people in Zhengzhou held a get-together of the army and people to welcome the new year. Also taking part in the get-together were responsible comrades of the Henan Provincial CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the provincial people's congress, provincial people's government, the Henan Military District, the Henan CPPCC, the Henan procuratorate, the Henan higher people's court, the Zhengzhou PLA Units and the PLA units stationed in Henan. [Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 1 Jan 81 HK]

FUJIAN COMFORT GROUP--The Fujian Provincial People's Government recently held a conference to study the work of supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependants during the new years-spring festival period. The conference also decided to set up a spring festival comfort group to carry out this work. Ma Xingyuan was named leader of the group, and the deputy leaders named include Wu Hongxiang, Guo Ruiren, Zhang Gexin, Wen Fushan, and Hou Linzhou. [Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 3 Jan 81 HK]

PLA COMFORT VISIT--On the afternoon of 8 January, the Jiangxi Provincial and Nanchang municipal spring festival comfort group for supporting the army and giving preferential treatment to its dependents visited the leading organs of Jiangxi Military District and Nanchang Army School, where they were welcomed by responsible comrades of the military district and school Xia Junjie, Zhang Lixiong, (Zhang Tangchu), (Wang Linde) and (Dong Chao) and the commanders and fighters. Leading comrades of the province and municipality paying this visit included Jiang Weiqing, Bai Dongcai, (Wu Ping), Wang Zhaorong and Zhao Zhijian. [Summary] [HK100226 Nanchang Jiangxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 9 Jan 81]

CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

REFORM OF POLITICAL EDUCATION IN HIGHER SCHOOLS DISCUSSED

Shanghai SHANGHAI SHIPAN DAXUE XUEBAO (ZHEXUE SHEHUI KEXUE BAN) [JOURNAL OF SHANGHAI NORMAL UNIVERSITY (PHILOSOPHY AND SOCIAL SCIENCES EDITION)] in Chinese No 3, 25 Jun 80 pp 31-38

[Article signed as initiators by Zhou Yuanbing [0719 0626 0393], Shanghai Normal University, and Duan Lipai [3008 0500 0160], Shanghai Yucai Middle School, and others: "A Discussion On the Reform of Political Education Curriculum In Schools and Institutions of Higher Learning"]

[Text] Preface. Originally, Comrade Zhou Yuanbing had asked Comrades Zhang Chuanren and Zhang Xiling to draw up the first draft of this article. He later asked Comrades Wang Song, Gui Zunyi and Gong Jimin to interview the teachers of political education in 11 middle schools and draw up the second draft. The Department of Political Instructions of Shanghai Normal University arranged four symposia to which it had invited a large number of leading cadres and teachers of political instruction of the units concerned, such as the Shanghai Teachers College, the Educational College, the Putou Bureau of Education, the Teachers Training Academy of Putou District and Chuansha County, the No 2 Middle School attached to Shanghai Normal University, the Caoyang No 2, No 3, No 4 and No 5 Middle Schools, the Ganquan No 2 Middle School, the Putou No 2 Middle School, also the middle schools at Caoyang, Huangling, Putou, Ganquan, Liaoyuan Yichuan, Xikang, Changde, Fudan, Weixing, Xinhui, the Elementary School attached to Shanghai Normal University, the Putou Zhongxin Elementary School, Jiangning Street, Wuning Street and other elementary schools. In addition, several senior educators were interviewed. It took 7 months until the revised third draft of this article was drawn up on the basis of all these symposia and interviews. After listening to all these opinions and misunderstandings and after a further two revisions by Comrade Zhou Yuanbing, we now may say that this is a collective creation which reflects the voice of the masses.

Of course, these reform proposals, even if they are appropriate, require a systematic preparatory process, compilation of particular teaching material, training of competent teachers, adjusting overall arrangement, etc. It is therefore still necessary during the preparatory stage to maintain the present curriculum.

Although this article underwent repeated revisions and critical perusal by almost a hundred people, but being after all in form of a controversial debate, it may not be altogether satisfactory. However, since we present it here, we hope of course that it will be seriously evaluated by everyone and in particular by those in leading positions concerned.

1. School education has always been a society's superstructure. The ruling class in any class society has paid extremely great attention to political education in order to maintain its class domination. The ruling classes have utilized political instruction as an important tool of ideological education to preserve and protect the social order. In the slave society, in order to preserve the social estate system and the patriarchal class system, the children of the slave holder nobility had to be educated in ceremonial observances and music and were brought up to despise slaves and to preserve a spirit of loyalty to the slave holders. In the feudal society the main topic of political instruction was centered around the "three mainstays of society and five basic virtues," imparting a feudal political and moral ideology. Its fundamental teaching materials for political instruction were the Four Books, the Five Classics, as well as the Book of Filial Piety, the Women's Classic, etc. The emperors exhorted their subjects to exercise loyalty, filial piety, moral integrity and righteousness, and propagated the tenets of cause and effect and retribution for wrongdoings, in order to transform those under their rule into docile citizens who would never offend their superiors or start rebellions. Since the establishment of the Republic, "improvement of the individual" and "public-spirited citizenship" became established dogma, and then later the Guomindang made its "principles of the party" the topic of political instruction.

Universities in all the capitalist countries have established multifarious courses, such as political science, ethics, sociology, etc., requiring the student to choose one or more of these courses, thereby achieving the purpose of making political instruction a required course of study, and thus inculcating the bourgeois political and moral ideology into every target of their instruction, an instruction which in this way serves to uphold and protect the hired labor system.

The educational purpose of socialism is fundamentally different from that of the exploiting classes in the past. It does not serve the preservation of an exploitative system but rather strives to eradicate ultimately every system of exploitation so that all mankind will be liberated. It demands that all persons receiving education acquire not only scientific, general cultural and technological knowledge, but also proletarian consciousness and a noble moral character, making them capable to perceive the objective law of human social development and capable of using the dialectical materialist world outlook to understand the world and change it, to liberate the entire human race for struggle regardless of dangers to one's own person. Our party has always given greatest attention to political education. Courses of political instruction cannot, of course, take the place of all the educational work in political ideology, but the courses of political instruction are undoubtedly one avenue, and an indispensable one, for the students to gain education in political ideology. To scorn courses of political instruction would be an extremely erroneous attitude. Political courses are, it is true, employing the methods of teaching knowledge, but the fundamental purpose of the political courses is to make men willing to become, and learn how to become, persons of integrity and honesty and to become revolutionaries, to be adept at wielding the theoretical weapons of Marxism and Mao Zedong Thought to solve problems and carry on the struggle. In essence these courses belong to the sphere of "redness," i.e. to the sphere of moral education. If political courses are inappropriately understood to be mainly for the imparting of knowledge, and if one were to go all out to increase the amount of concrete knowledge in these courses, it would mean squeezing moral education by intellectual education, and in actual fact destroying the original significance of political instruction. Of course, what is being discussed here are the general obligatory

political courses and not the specialized courses in the philosophy, economics, or other departments of the universities. Some people have argued that since political courses are also teaching knowledge they must be considered intellectual education or intellectual-moral education. This sounds correct but is not.

Ask yourself: is physical education not only teaching knowledge? Are language and literature courses not also educating in moral respects? Does this change their fundamental character, one being a physical education course and the other a course of intellectual education?

At this juncture our country is in the midst of a new era of socialist modernization. On the road of our advance we will unavoidably meet with many new situations and new problems. That makes it imperative to strengthen education in political ideology. Through an education in the basic concepts and theories of Marxism, the communist consciousness of the students is to be constantly raised. They should not only develop a high morality, but must also become adept at using the Marxist stand, viewpoint and methods to interpret the new conditions and solve the new problems. In the new era it is therefore particularly necessary to give full play to the militant role of political instruction. Political courses are not only not to be abolished, but the one thing necessary now is to strengthen them. However, the strengthening of political courses must on no account show up as an expansion of the amount of knowledge within the teaching material or as an increase in teaching time, but rather as an effective education that links theory and practice, as it would otherwise become a futile exercise and in fact achieve the actual opposite of what is intended.

Since New China came into being, our government has instituted a widespread system of political courses of Marxism in the various types of schools, which has achieved great successes and accumulated many valuable experiences; it also laid an excellent foundation for raising one step further the quality of teaching political courses. We must fully realize that out of a population of 900 million people there are 200 million students in the universities, middle and elementary schools. Whether we shall be able to make a success of political instruction is an important question which has a direct bearing on the political future of our entire Chinese nation and on the morals and customs of our society. It is a question that has a bearing on whether our science and culture will be able to advance swiftly in a socialist direction, and on the nurturing of the successors to the cause of revolution. To accomplish the improvement in the quality of political instruction, a whole string of problems are urgently awaiting solution. Some of these are: how to strengthen the leadership of the party at all levels in guiding political instruction? How to build up a stronger contingent of teachers of politics? How to coordinate closely the teaching of political theories, the instruction on current political policies and the everyday political-ideological education? How to improve teaching methods, to be effective in firmly upholding a policy of linking theory and practice? How to compile good teaching material and supplementary material of all kinds? How to reform the examination and checking methods in political instruction? etc., etc. This article is merely a preliminary discussion of tentative reform plans presented on the basis of lessons gained from 30 years of experience since the establishment of our government in the area of political instruction curricula, which is presented here for reference and even more so as an appeal!

2. Since liberation the political instruction in schools has passed through continuous reforms. Before the Cultural Revolution the curricula for political instruction at the universities had tended to become stabilized, but at the middle schools the curricula for political instruction have always been in an unstable state.

Before the cultural revolution, political ideological instruction at the elementary schools was carried out based on the "five loves" (love your fatherland, your people, your work, love science and love and care for public property) as its fundamental content, relating also to the age characteristics of the children in the various grades. At the middle schools (6-grade system) six courses were instituted: communist ethics, history of social development, the Chinese revolution and reconstruction, elementary knowledge of politics, elementary knowledge of economics, and elementary knowledge of dialectical materialism. As general classes in political theories at the universities the following courses were instituted: history of the CCP, history of the Russian CP (Bolshevik), political economics, and Marxist philosophy. Before 1960 the outline of teaching material for the political courses at the universities was all indiscriminately imitating Soviet Russia, apart from the teaching of the history of the CCP. It was only after 1960 that the universities began to use teaching material compiled in our country. At that time political instruction at the middle schools and universities emphasized a fairly thorough study of the fundamental theories of Marxism. However, due to the constant interference by leftist deviationist ideologies, dogmatism had quite some support. In the course of instruction, the propagandistic exegesis of specific works of the classical writers of Marxism-Leninism were unduly overemphasized, to the neglect, on the other hand, of guiding the students with due emphasis to study and grasp the Marxist-Leninist stand, viewpoint and methods in a development of their ability to analyze and solve problems. For this reasons many students when faced with major issues of principle cannot distinguish the true from the false; they fail to see "the difference in the waters of the Jing river and the Wei river." In the early days of the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" could therefore deceive and incite large numbers of middle school and university students under the guise of leftist slogans and usurping the name of the party. This is certainly a consequence of the shortcomings within the preceeding 17 years of our political instruction curricula and our teaching methods. The undesirably crowded content and the lack of distinction between middle school and university curricula was also not conforming with the principle of proceeding in an orderly way and not conforming with the regular development of the students' intelligence.

During the Cultural Revolution, Lin Biao and the "gang of four" fabricated modern superstitions, they distorted, falsified and forged Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought, they distorted the revolutionary history and mixed the spurious with the genuine in a desperate attempt to steer political instruction on to their track of rebellion against the party and usurpation of state power. They forcefully applied one pattern to, and make only one demand on elementary schools, middle schools and universities. They emphasized: "Study the quotations," "keep abreast of the current situation," and even went so far as to require first grade elementary school children to recite by heart: "Under no circumstances forget class struggle," "criticize bourgeois reactionary thought," "exercise dictatorship over the bourgeoisie," etc. Middle school and university teaching had almost the same content and made almost the same demands on the students. Due to the interferences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," a great number of correct and incorrect theories

were inverted, even the most clear-cut concepts were converted to something that looked right but actually was wrong. This seriously damaged the prestige of Marxism and corrupted the excellent style of study of integrating theory with practice and of seeking truth from facts. It created immense difficulties in the political instruction and brought confusion to the broad masses of teachers and students. Even to this day the aftereffects of their actions must not be underestimated.

After the smashing of the "gang of four" when order was established out of chaos as regards political instruction curricula, teaching content, etc., the quality of teaching began to improve; results are the decisive factor. However, confirming successes does not mean that there are no problems, and even less, that there is no room for reforms. Realizing the problems and suggesting reforms, on the other hand, does not mean to deny the successes. The damage done by Lin Biao and the "gang of four" is of course very serious and it will require a lengthy process to effect the reforms to meet the needs of the four modernizations. However, a thousand mile journey is started by taking the first step. We believe, with a clear vision of direction we must start out from the present foundation. The conditions for establishing curricula of political instructions in the elementary schools, middle schools and universities of Shanghai are as follows: classes of political instruction shall be instituted in the fourth and fifth grades of the elementary schools using volumes 1 and 2 of "Zheng zhi" (Politics), a textbook for all-day elementary schools published 1979. With two classes per week, the main subject shall be education in the "five loves." In the middle schools the following should be taught, also with a schedule of 2 hours per week: History of social development (first grade junior middle school), elements of scientific socialism (first and second grade junior middle school), elements of dialectic materialism (first grade senior middle school), and elements of political economy (second grade senior middle school). The subjects for the general courses in political theory at the university are to be: history of the CCP, political economics and Marxist philosophy. The science and engineering departments are also to have a twice a week symposium on the dialectics of nature. The liberal arts departments are to have a three times a week symposium on the history of the international communist movement. Setting up these courses is actually a return to the situation before the Cultural Revolution with some changes and additions. The pre-Cultural Revolution level has not yet been reached in preparing some teaching material, for instance, for the elements of dialectical materialism. In the past certain basic concepts, such as "seek truth from facts," were explained at the hand of a number of typical cases, which made for easy understanding, but much of today's teaching material is very one-sided in the attempt to present the so-called theoretical system. Much of this consists of abstract concepts. Its quantity is considerable and its content hard to understand. In the end it gives the teacher a very hard time, and the students can't digest it and are left with the only other alternative, namely to mechanically memorize the material, which, contrary to original intentions, dampens their enthusiasm for Marxist philosophy.

Although there are also many desirable points if we look at the present state of curricula and actual teaching of political courses at the universities, middle and elementary schools, the existing problems are indeed of considerable severity and urgently demand a solution. There are mainly the following three interrelated problems:

Firstly, as regards curricula and teaching content, they appear too ambitious and undesirably elaborate. The present teaching material for political instruction in elementary schools (altogether four volumes) deals with a very broad range of topics and a multitude of concepts, all quite abstract. The elementary school children are taught "the four things to uphold," "the correct ideological method," "internationalism," and other such comparatively difficult subjects. Not only will the children find these subjects very hard to understand but the subjects themselves are basically not suited to the special mentality of children. The curricula for political instruction in middle schools overemphasize a so-called comprehensiveness and systematism of the various courses; they reflect a guiding ideology of taking political instruction courses as courses in a specialized knowledge, crowding each subject with a great amount of material and an accumulation of abstract concepts. The course in elements of scientific socialism stands out in this respect; its content is so abundant that it occupies 2 years of study. Teacher reaction is that it is perforce dragged out and wastes a lot of time of both teachers and students. The study of "the political party of the proletariat" requires not only an understanding of the character of the party, the principles of its organization, etc., but now also, additionally added on, a study of the twelve standards for party members. Another teacher's observation was: "Finally, I got through lecturing the party lecture to small children, 14, 15 years old, not yet members of the Chinese Communist Youth League. Even we teachers have not yet studied the standards for party members, now the students in junior middle school are to master them, that is really asking too much of them." Due to the excessive emphasis on the comprehensiveness in the various subjects, there is much duplication in the middle school instruction, so that courses like "the crisis of the capitalist economy" and on texts like "The History of Social Development," "Political Economics," "Scientific Socialism," etc. reappear repeatedly.

The curricula for universities and middle schools are fundamentally the same, as if the middle schools are envious to have everything that the universities have, or as if the university curriculum was passed down to the middle schools to follow. This should not happen and need not happen; it is also harmful. For instance, the subjects "political economics" and "dialectical materialism" appear in the middle school textbooks in almost the same way in theoretical arrangement and basic content as in the university textbooks, despite the addition of the two words "elements of." The books are also reduced from a large-size to a small-size edition, which the middle school teachers jokingly call "compressed cookies." The cramming of these "compressed cookies" is not only like an enervating bombardment for the students but it also poses the question of where do we finally lead our middle school students.

There is duplication not only between middle schools and universities but also within the universities in their political courses. Duplication to a varying degree appears particularly in the teaching of basic theories regarding the socialist society. For instance, regarding the basic contradictions in the socialist society, four courses are all to be taught. In dealing with the question of socialist reform of the ownership system, "History of the CCP" and "Political Economics" are duplications. On the subject of proletarian revolution and the proletarian dictatorship, there is the duplication of "History of the CCP" and the "History of International Communism." As to the mutual relations between the masses, classes, political parties and the leader, "philosophy," "party history," "history of the communist movement" reappear constantly and duplicate each other. We shall not list here all cases of this nature. Apart from these, there is also quite some duplication in the four political

instruction classes in the selecting of original works to be read. For instance, "On the Correct Handling of Contradictions Among the People," "On the Ten Great Relationships," and similar works are repeatedly studied over and over again.

This duplication is an overelaboration of subjects; it is not only ineffective work, it also has the students look on political courses as on "warmed up food," and the students come to be fed up with them. How can we not feel compelled to give this situation our deep thought and attention? We do not wish to give the impression that we deny or belittle the work performed by all those comrades who have compiled the teaching material. It must be fully acknowledged that they have indeed put forth a great effort. However, the leading mentality of turning political instruction into courses of specialized knowledge or the necessity to teach the four courses and not to allow the slightest change or any break-through in the old set patterns, this situation is taken as inevitable and is not being overcome.

Due to the basic similarity, from curriculum to content, of the political instruction at the university with that at the middle schools, middle school students who have gone on to the university and have come back to their old school, tell the teachers there: "I have already studied in middle school the political courses now taught at the university, I am not interested in it." This is one of the important reasons why students are not interested in political instruction and pay little attention to it.

The repeated duplication of the content of courses creates a peculiar phenomenon: although the school career of a student always changes as he advances from junior middle school to senior middle school, from senior middle school to university and from university to postgraduate studies, the political study outline remains more or less the same. Does this not show the present teaching of political courses and its abnormal conditions as one big satire? Why should we then go on with such a completely senseless duplication? What is the necessity for it? Should we not start out from the interests of the party and the interests of socialist construction, and then give serious consideration to the effectiveness of our political instructions?

Secondly, from the point of view of teaching methods, separation from reality and pure teaching of theories is a very serious matter. The original purpose of teaching Marxist political courses is for a person to learn to apply the Marxist stand, viewpoint and methods to analyze problems and solve problems in a scientific and realistic way. This purpose makes it imperative that the principle of linking theory with practice must be upheld unswervingly. As we understand, this principle was still very much observed up to the Cultural Revolution. However, at present there are now so many courses of political instruction, course content is complex, quantity of material is heavy, time is short and the teachers must complete the study plan within the set time limit, especially so in the case of middle school teachers. It is therefore not possible now to fully carry out an analysis and proof of the theories, there is also no time for a person to get a good grasp of the spiritual essence of the things taught. Naturally it is also very difficult to appropriately establish the links with reality, so that in the end the student finds himself compelled to adopt the method of force-feeding and cramming. Some teachers expressed the opinion: the present elementary school textbooks get over-abstract, the middle school textbooks get over-mature and the university textbooks get over-conceptual, which all makes it very difficult to effect a comprehensive study and achieve mastery of the subjects. This is something that must attract the serious attention of all of us educational workers who fervently love Marxism.

There was the case of a student in the first grade of junior middle school: she had to study "primitive accumulation of capital" and the teacher explained it to her ten times over and over, but she still could not make head or tail of it. If students fail to understand something they will resort to mechanical memorizing. In the end it will be a case of:

In class, record each precious line,
Post-class, check up and write up fine.
For tests remember every dot,
Post-test: forget the bloody whole lot!

There are some students who work feverishly and still are not capable of memorizing. According to one report there was a graduate of a senior middle school who prepared to take the university entrance examination. He spent a full 20 minutes trying in vain to memorize the definition of philosophy. In the end he decided to chuck the whole examination. How is one to arouse in these students an affectionate enthusiasm for Marxism?

Pure theory teaching does not solve real problems. A middle school teacher observed: Some students have perfectly memorized all the basic concepts of dialectic materialism but they still would turn to fortune-telling and believe in divination. After studying the theory of surplus value, some students would still talk of capitalists as of mental workers. These are not at all isolated cases.

Pure teaching of theories that is separated from reality cannot solve the student's problems of standpoint and sentiment. There was the case of some young students going to see the movie "From Slave to General." When General Luo Xiao sadly met a hero's death directing his troops at the front, the students not only felt no deep feelings of grief but on the contrary broke out in loud laughter. This is really shocking!

Due to the fact that the teaching of pure theories deprives political instruction of all its militancy and ideological content, and at most turns it into a general knowledge course, this kind of teaching, objectively, encourages the evil trend of dogmatism to raise its head and it has left us already with a legacy of harmful consequences. Is that the fault of the teachers? Absolutely not; what can the teachers do with that quantity of teaching material, with the difficulties of its content and with this kind of guiding ideology which takes political instruction to be specialized intellectual instruction?

Thirdly, from the point of view of teaching purpose, it is regrettable but presently true that the study of political courses has become a stepping-stone for advancement in school and profession.

In view of the fact that political study courses will not help the students solve real problems, are also not taken to raise political consciousness or strengthen understanding of Marxist theories, the students furthermore finding these courses dull and boring, why is it that students in all grades and all kinds of schools presently still attach so much "importance" to these courses? To put it bluntly it is for advancement in school and to obtain employment. It is to meet this student mentality that all schools get into teaching political courses, and the ideology of turning political instruction into courses of specialized knowledge is also a concession to this mentality.

In the examinations for advancement to a higher school, the grades in the political courses are made a part of the total grade points earned. It is said that when some middle schools, there including everyone from leadership to teachers, find that the students are somewhat deficient in their mathematics, physics and chemistry basics and will hardly be able to catch up in time, then the "deficit in the sciences is evened out by good grades in the liberal arts," all for the sake of showing good enrollment statistics. In the liberal arts classes it is considered fairly easy to get good grades in the political courses, so finally the school may adopt the systematic emergency measure of adding classes in political instruction, where concentrated efforts are made in special catch-up classes. The teachers are made to come up with topics, compile the answers and urge the students to mechanically memorize. In the most recent three examinations for advancement to higher schools there were indeed some students with very poor basics, but they were enrolled in the higher school because of their good marks in the political courses, and could thus benefit from the system. These conditions prevail widely. In this way the political courses become stepping-stones for advancement in school and to obtain employment. This is not only harmful to the physical and spiritual development of the youths but also highly detrimental to the reputation of all political instruction.

Looking at the outline published last year by the ministry of education governing review studies in political courses for high school entrance examinations, we note that this outline again does not start out from the true realities faced by the students. It persists again in striving for systematism, for a theoretical character, for comprehensiveness, and all that stuff. To preserve good enrollment statistics, some areas and schools raise the quotas at each level over and on top of the general outline requirements. This increased and jumbled material is such a heavy pressure on the students to make them gasp for breath. The teachers are also unable to teach and explain the details of each topic and the students will even less be able to get a correct understanding and will most certainly again be forced to resort to the old magic weapon, "memorizing." The student with the best memory will get the best marks and will stand a better chance to be enrolled. Continuation of this vicious circle is fraught with great danger! Faced with this situation, the call arising from the broad masses of teachers demanding reforms in the curriculum and content of political instruction will grow louder and louder. This demand is absolutely justified, it cannot be ignored, it must not be ignored! We urgently hope that the demand will arouse sufficient serious attention among all departments concerned. We also must not allow that on the one hand these serious conditions are being acknowledged while on the other hand everything is again wrapped up in the old restrictive order and not one step of courageous action is taken beyond the time-honored limits.

4. Since these serious problems exist in political instruction, why is it that timely solutions cannot be carried out? In our opinion the main reason is that our minds have not yet been sufficiently liberated, and that we do not firmly uphold the principle of seeking truth from facts and do not start out in everything from the realities of the situation.

Admittedly, a radical reform of the curriculum for political instruction ranges over an extremely wide area: it comprises the compilation of teaching materials, disposition of teachers, the training of truly qualified teachers and other related problems. In view of this, some comrades, especially comrades in charge of departments dealing with political instruction, have the intention of effectively improving and of instituting some reforms in political instruction, furthermore have indeed

already performed considerable work in this respect. All this is very praiseworthy, but it seems there is still great fear to effect reforms of a radical nature, fear to create a shock over a wide area. It is therefore unavoidable that the efforts remain limited to stay within the same old order of things with which one has become comfortably familiar, merely effecting some reforms atop of the original basis. If everything could be started out from the realities of the situation, courageously facing the true facts, that would be the way to truly benefit the liberation of our minds and help us in adopting courageous and powerful measures. Our aspirations must be bold while our steps must be firm and steady. These are not two conflicting things. If we only show firmness, when, in what year and what month, could radical reforms hope to be accomplished?

When considering the reform of the political study curriculum, we must firmly uphold the principle of starting out from the realities of the target of our instructions. We must conscientiously analyze the conditions and special circumstances of the students.

Firstly, the years that students now spend at school tend to become shorter. Before liberation, under the reactionary rule of the Kuomintang, the children of the working people had been deprived of the opportunity to attend schools and study. As a consequence the students entering school in the early days of liberation were comparatively older. In the last 30 years since liberation a great many localities have established middle school and elementary school education and in general children of school age can all attend school and at age 17 enter universities. At a young age, the children have limited experience and a limited capacity to understand topics of the social sciences. When we consider determining the curriculum for political instruction, we must start out from the real conditions prescribed by the peculiarity of their ages, the level of their knowledge and capability of understanding and proceed gradually and orderly from the shallow to the deep, properly dovetailing all actions, otherwise we shall hardly be able to achieve the desired results.

Secondly, the students of today have mostly grown up in the Cultural Revolution. They have therefore had no experiences that would enable them to compare the present new society with the real conditions of the old society, or to compare the present with conditions before the Cultural Revolution. In those 10 years of great calamity and destruction, the harm inflicted by the "gang of four" upon our youths was extremely severe. They became indifferent to all our lofty ideals and to the future prospects of our fatherland. A mentality sprung up among them of willfully harming others while reaping material benefits for oneself. Now some do not even have the basic knowledge of how to conduct themselves in society and some have not the slightest manners necessary to get along with people. We do not even wish to mention the distortions and falsifications of the most basic principles of Marxism changing them beyond recognition and the ruinous consequences on the excellent tradition and work style of the party. When we now consider the reform of the curriculum and content of political instruction, we must therefore start out from the present ideological level and political level of the youths. As far as the curriculum is concerned we must overcome the state where we now have a multitude of topics which on the surface appear impressive but actually are without substance. As to the content, we must overcome the state where everything is rigid and merely echoes what others have said before, items overlapping one on top of the other. We must be determined to come up with a comprehensive disposition and an overall plan. The purpose has to be to clean up the pernicious influence and the consequences of Lin Biao and the "gang of four" and to train the next generation to become new communist men. This is our great cause for many years to come. This is a major issue that every Chinese with a conscience must have at heart!

The curriculum of political instruction must energetically strive to attain a relative stability. However, firstly, since we must strive to attain a relative stability we must by all means listen to the opinions from many different quarters, look at many different aspects and reflect over all the different aspects. Through a process of full discussions we shall then strive to arrive at a reasonable and appropriate draft proposal for the reform of the curriculum and teaching content. Secondly, all things are in a state of flux. There is only a relative, but not an absolute stability. We can only demand that no great modifications are made in the next 3 or 5 to 7 or 8 years, but we cannot demand that work be done once and to last forever, nor must we aim at a patch-up work on the old established patterns.

Thirdly, due to our country's large population and weak economic base, certain limitations are imposed on the development of our productive force. In the coming 20 to 30 years, possibly even 40 to 50 years, not all middle school graduates will be able to enter universities, and the great majority of them will undoubtedly have to directly participate in the socialist modernization work. We must take this important factor into consideration when we arrange the new curriculum and content of political instruction. We must make every effort to have the young students coming out of middle school, regardless whether they will go on to further schooling or into direct participation in construction, build up in themselves a firm ideological and theoretical foundation. This foundation does not mean to have fervently read the words and phrases of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and being able to recite from memory all the various abstract conclusions, but it must rather show up in a capability to grasp and utilize Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought as weapons to dissect facts and in being a man who really is capable of holding firmly to truth, who encourages healthy trends, who courageously explores, seeks truth from facts and says what he thinks. The argument that takes as pretense that most middle school students will take up jobs and the university courses must therefore in advance be crammed into them, does not even deserve a refutation.

5. Based on the above superficial analysis, we are presenting herewith our humble tentative proposals as to how to reform the curriculum of the political courses, with the idea to induce a discussion and elicit valuable opinions. In summary our proposals amount to: political education has to begin in kindergarten. In instituting political courses, the elementary schools should use concrete and illustrative methods to provide the children with an initial awareness of right and wrong, good and evil, beautiful and ugly. The middle schools should carry out instruction in communist ethics and in the basic Marxist viewpoints. The university should carry out systematic and comprehensive education to provide a grasp of the weapon of Marxist basic theories.

1. On the question of a curriculum for elementary school political courses: There are two opposite views as to whether political courses should be instituted at elementary schools. One view is that it is not necessary to have special courses, that we may return to the pre-Cultural Revolution procedure, that is, carry out ideological and character education through the weekly meetings, team meetings and brigade meetings and also provide political-ideological education in the language courses. Another view is that political courses should be instituted with the rules for elementary school students as basic content. Each viewpoint has its justification, the problem is not in the essence of the matter, but regardless whether courses are instituted, there must be a teaching program. Teaching material must be compiled and provided for the elementary school teachers to determine the plan, for preparation of

courses and for the teaching of the courses. The teaching material must in the main give an introduction of our great fatherland and contain stories of the proletarian revolutionaries of the older generation, of outstanding scientists, of combat heroes and model workers, so that a communist moral character--patriotism, love of people, love of work, love of science--will be initially nurtured in the elementary school children. The various provinces, municipalities and localities may furthermore consider integrating teaching material reflecting the special conditions of the locality concerned, which may be welcome reading or viewing for the elementary school pupils. Both types of teaching materials must by all means be concrete, vivid and graphic. It must be deeply meaningful, easily absorbed by the children, impress itself firmly on their minds and leave an effective influence. The assembled teaching material need not be put into book form; collecting it in loose leaf form would do, to be issued by the Xinhua Book Company mainly to elementary school and kindergarten teachers, for them to make the final selections.

2. On the question of a curriculum for middle school political courses: The middle school time is a period when the youths' world outlook and outlook on life assumes shape from out of its childhood stage, especially the junior middle school time is a crucial period. We must exert every effort to have them learn at the middle school stage the basic principles of being an upright person, but also to fully understand the rights and duties of a citizen. He must learn to start out from a close link with reality and initially embrace the basic viewpoint of Marxism. He must learn to understand the basic and elementary knowledge of socialist construction. Through his studies in the political courses he must constantly raise cognitive ability and political consciousness and resolve to devote his life to the work of socialist modernization.

(1) "The Nurturing of Our Youths" This comprises nurturing at school and at home, nurturing with regard to society, nurturing respect for discipline and law, nurturing a revolutionary outlook on life and fostering the lofty ideal of communism, to provide him with a clear and definite purpose of life, to have him observe social morality, take good care of public property, to observe the moral standards of communism, to inherit and keep up plain living and hard struggle and the heroic revolutionary spirit. In our opinion this kind of education can be carried out in the two years of grades 1 and 2 of junior middle school.

(2) "Short History of Social Development" educating students in the basic viewpoints of historical materialism, to have the students understand that the history of human social development is first of all the history of the development of production, to understand the glory of labor and the shamefulness of exploitation, the workers, physical as well as mental workers, are the masters of history, to understand that the greatest inequity in the world is the exploitation and suppression of the workers and the wanton and luxurious life of those who reap without sowing, and that communism is fighting to eradicate this inequity by its roots, to understand the objective rules why capitalism is doomed to perish and why socialism and communism are certain of victory...etc. These topics must be presented in a way that is easy to understand, and the emphasis must be on having the students acquire the abovementioned basic viewpoints. In our opinion this instruction can take place at the third grade of junior middle school.

(3) "Elements of Socialist Democracy and Its Legal System" This should be instituted in senior high school. It is to have the students understand that our country is a socialist state of proletarian dictatorship, to understand the main substance of

socialist democracy and its legal system, clarify the basic rights and duties of the citizen, foster the idea of "where there is a law, we must obey it; in the enforcement of law, we must be strict; where there is a violation of law, it must be dealt with according to law."

(4) "Method of Thinking and Method of Working" This should be instituted at the second grade of senior middle school. Starting out from concrete examples in actual life, the most basic concepts of Marxist philosophy should be presented and explained, to have the students gain an initial grasp of the scientific methods of dialectical materialism and to nurture in the students the excellent work style of seeking truth from facts, starting out from reality and linking theory with practice. To proceed in this manner will suit the actual conditions of over 95 percent of our middle school students when they find employment after graduation. To have grasped the "Method of Thinking and Method of Work," will stand them in good stead on their jobs, it will arouse interest and sympathy for Marxist philosophy and will leave them to pursue philosophical studies in self-study. To proceed in this way will also not be of disadvantage to those who go on to universities. On the contrary, to have already this foundation from the middle school will facilitate their progress in the systematic philosophy courses. If the course "Elements of Dialectical Materialism" would be still added, it would be hard to escape the set patterns of philosophical systems with the need to lecture at great length on abstract laws and categories. This is bound not only to overlap with the philosophy courses at the universities but to be found school knowledge that is of no practical usefulness on the job. It could also mean the mouthing of a whole lot of verbiage while in actual fact the mind is in a state of utter confusion. As a consequence Marxist philosophy would get a bad reputation. Practice has proven that teaching this course had no good effect. If it is not comprehensively taught, the philosophical system of Marxism is cut apart. If it is comprehensively taught as a whole system, it will hardly find the middle school students receptive. Some people have expressed concern that it would be inappropriate to teach middle school students "methods of work," since they have never performed work. However, the exact opposite is true. Just because they have never worked before and a large number of them will soon take up work, they should receive instruction on this topic. Besides, the work methods that we speak of here are merely certain basic viewpoints that a person should hold when he is employed, for instance, a new problem should be discussed with the masses, investigation and study must be given attention, the need for perseverance, patience, sense of responsibility, etc. If this is closely linked with reality, it need not be an abstruse course that is difficult to understand.

(5) "Elements of Socialist Economic Construction," could be instituted at senior middle schools, to clarify and explain the basic purpose of socialist production work, the great significance, basic content and main path of work for the realization of socialist modernization, to foster the viewpoint that work must proceed according to the objective economic laws, that an economy of public ownership can possibly progressively be developed, and to contribute one's own strength to the realization of the four modernizations. We must avoid by all means to squeeze into the teaching material the whole set of political economic tenets, with special terms and concepts, and perhaps also including parts of capitalism, without questioning the need for it nor whether the students will be able to absorb it, merely for the sake of completeness of the system.

Some people say this kind of curriculum cannot be compiled. They say we have no ripe experiences yet in how to operate socialist economic construction. If set up in this way, the curriculum cannot be stable. This argument has no foot to stand on, because we don't deal with the socialist portion of a whole system of political economics but what we ask to be taught is certain basic viewpoints that must necessarily be clear when one wants to participate in socialist construction, and on these basic viewpoints final conclusions have indeed already been reached.

Of course, the question how to set up the three items under (4), (5) and (6) in the senior middle schools will still depend on whether senior middle school will be on a 2-year or a 3-year system, so this matter needs further deliberation.

3. On the question of a curriculum for political courses at the university: First of all it must be made clear that the general political theory courses at the university are obligatory for all students, including those in mathematics, physics, chemistry and medicine. They are different from the special courses in the departments of government, philosophy, economics, etc. We must break with the conventional old pattern of four courses that in the past had distinguished philosophy, political economics, history of the CCP and history of the international communist movement, this to be changed into merely "basic principles of Marxism" and "history of the modern Chinese revolutionary movement." Otherwise no radical reform will be possible, no retrenchment in the curriculum would be possible, there would be duplication in teaching content, the result would hardly meet the needs of socialism and there would of necessity be a deterioration of the very nature of political instruction.

"The Principles of Marxism," a unified arrangement of the three organic components of Marxism, systematic and comprehensive teaching of the three facets of basic principles: Marxist philosophy, political economics and scientific socialism. We must not only change the present overlap in the three courses but also reduce and eliminate content that is of purely intellectual nature and is not at all, or only slightly, relevant to an explanation of the basic principles. Through an integration of teaching with appropriate social investigation, the students will be enabled to grasp quite comprehensively and correctly the scientific system of Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong Thought and also gain a certain ability to use Marxist stand, viewpoint and methods to analyze and solve practical problems. That method of having "history of the international communist movement" replace "scientific socialism" is having history replace discourse, and not to teach the part "scientific socialism" or teach it within "historical materialism" would cut up and split the complete content of Marxism.

"The Basic Principles of Marxism" could be suitably taught in 3 years. In the fourth year, the science and engineering departments should institute the elective "dialectics of nature" course, and the liberal arts departments the elective courses "history of the international communist movement," "introduction to communist ethics," etc. These elective courses will depend on the teaching strength of the individual universities, those who are ready should make every effort to add these courses gradually, and there would be no need to give them the name of political courses.

In party schools it would be more appropriate to have a course "history of the CCP," but in the other universities the course might be changed to "history of modern Chinese revolutionary movements." This would have its advantages in political as well as in theoretical respects.

Some may question whether in this way we are abolishing the teaching of party history. That is absolutely not so. Without doubt China's modern revolutionary movements are led by the CCP. If we expand the party history course into a history of modern Chinese revolutionary movements, not only will the history of the CCP constitute the main substance of the course but examining the history of the party within the framework of a history of modern Chinese revolutionary movements will make known to us the three factors: enemy, friend and ourselves, in this situation, and it will also emphatically have the students understand the position and role of the CCP in the modern Chinese revolutionary movements; "without the communist party, there would be no New China." Without the CCP there would be no leadership for China's reconstruction. These are logical conclusions, which naturally only enhance the stature of the party. If the course would only deal with the party, it would certainly not be possible to avoid a detailed discussion of the inner-party struggles. On the other hand not all university students are party members, in fact most will not be. Awkward affairs will always happen inside and outside the party. In this way, even if the instability of the teaching material is a matter of small concern, highly secret inner-party material may leak out, the stature of the party would be proportionately weakened and furthermore no correct conclusion would be gained if the party were examined separated from the enemy-friend situation and outside of the actual circumstances of those times; that would really be a serious matter. At present many teachers of party history at the universities are not party members, which would make the situation extremely awkward; that explains the problem.

In the class on "tasks of the situation" the teaching material is determined on the basis of developments on the domestic and international scene and the ideological reality of the students. This course is very effective for the coordination of the party's political tasks, for the solution of the students' ideological problems and for raising the students' political consciousness. It must be continued and even one step further given much greater emphasis. However, it should be directly taken in hand by the propaganda departments of the party at the universities. The propaganda departments of the various provincial and municipal party committees should also directly take this course in hand and should return to the system of lecturers of two or three ranks that was in effect in the early days of liberation. The propaganda departments of the provincial and municipal party committees must also at fixed times organize responsible comrades to communicate to the lecturers the tasks of the present situation. This kind of lecturer must then in their turn separately explain the situation, so that in this respect one must not only rely on a few chiefs of the various units to transmit information.

The above proposals for a reform in the curriculum of political courses in elementary schools, middle schools and universities are submitted herewith merely for discussion and to draw on collective wisdom and absorb all useful ideas, and furthermore to give new impetus to a reform of the political courses. That is our cherished desire as it is also the common political courses. That is our cherished desire as it is also the common call of a considerable sector among the masses of teachers.

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CSO: 4005

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

SEVERAL SUGGESTIONS ON IMPROVING HIGHER EDUCATION

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 8 Aug 80 p 2

[Article by Li Guohao [2621 0948 6275], President, Tongji University]

[Text] 1. The Question of the Entire Party Being Involved in Education and of Giving Full Play to the Superiority of Socialism.

Having education run by the whole party demands that every department and every local organization at all levels show concern for and support educational work, and that they will be permitted under certain conditions to run all kinds of schools of various types. Since liberation it has already become a special feature of our country's higher education that not only the Ministry of Education but also certain branches of industry, the Academy of Sciences, provinces, municipalities, autonomous regions, etc., are operating universities, which have indeed nurtured a considerable number of qualified personnel for the benefit of our socialist construction. However, there still exist defects with regard to the nurturing of personnel of the high quality and capabilities in the new technologies according to the law of development in higher education. A large number of institutes and universities specialize in only one particular field of science. Their great weakness is their narrow scope and the limited and incomplete holdings of their libraries. They also show a low rate of utilization while being beset with a whole swarm of party, political and administrative personnel. This is not only an impediment to raising the level and further development of science and technology, but also a great waste of manpower as well as financial and material resources. For instance, our university formerly had special railway engineering courses which could share teaching staff and library facilities with the civil engineering and architectural engineering disciplines as regards basic courses and basic technical courses, etc. Now to teach this special field it would only be necessary to add a few specialized teachers. If these potentialities are not brought into play and this special field transferred to a railway academy, it becomes necessary to provide a whole set of teachers and library equipment for the entire field. This is, at least at present, uneconomical. Another instance is the establishment of an architectural engineering academy by Shanghai Municipality, when we pointed out: "With some financial investment from you, couldn't Tongji University train personnel for you?" Their reply was: "We agree wholeheartedly, but the State Planning Commission will not approve, so that in the end we would be left without trained personnel!" Now we operate on both sides of the same street two schools with absolutely duplicate specializations. Why can overall planning and consideration to all factors not be applied in these instances? At present Beijing and Shanghai are operating so many branch schools. If the funds

allocated for these branch schools were given to the main establishments, they could completely take care of all the nonresident students that attend every year. This would save a lot of staff and workers and a lot of teaching facilities. Why approve and still not do anything about it? What is at the bottom of this inability to act?

There is a core problem that is responsible for the creation of these conditions, namely defects in our present system of allocating qualified personnel, a too rigid allotment by our planning departments. The placement of all students from institutions of higher learning graduating in various specialized fields is all carried out in a unified centralized operation by the State Planning Commission, and down at the level of departmental commissions again in a unified centralized operation by the personnel departments. We must say that this method of centralized placements has provided our country's socialist construction with a large number of urgently needed qualified personnel. However, we must also realize that this system of placements may leave some departments without the needed trained personnel, and that it has also resulted in serious wastage by using quite a number of qualified men on jobs they have not been trained for or in which they could not apply what they had learned. For instance, the National Architecture Research Institute needed, but could not get, our mechanical engineering graduates, while quite a number of our graduates in architectural engineering economics were assigned to accounting jobs, and other cases like this.

This placement system must be improved. Under the unified guidance of the state planning departments, one would first of all have to ensure the personnel requirements of the key units, at the same time allowing a certain flexibility to localities, industrial sectors and schools, have "supply meets demand [proper job placement]" have agreements signed on supply and requirements of trained personnel. The schools should receive funds from the units that will employ the trained men, for additional school equipment and development. Of course there would have to be some centralized adjustments, checking and approval by the planning departments. This procedure will help speed up the development of higher education with the least expenditure of funds and bring about management of education by the entire party.

2. Bring the Enthusiasm of Schools Into Full Play, Raise Work Efficiency

Today positive factors are present in every school, contributing toward the successful management of education. This is very commendable; these trends have to be protected and brought into full play. One of the main conditions for bringing the enthusiasm of schools into full play is an expansion of the autonomy of the institutions of higher learning. At present everything, from setting up the specialized courses, teaching programs, teaching outlines, school curricula, teaching materials, etc. is overcentralized and unified, even the very names of the vocational colleges have to be centrally unified. This is basically following the stuff the Soviets did in the fifties, without giving any thought or consideration to the actual conditions in our country. The standards that govern our country's requirements of trained personnel differ widely in the various fields of our industrial and agricultural enterprises in scientific, educational and cultural respects, from central organs to provincial, municipal, autonomous region, local or county units. Some require specialization to be narrow and very specific, some require broadness and versatility. How are these requirements to be satisfied? Higher education will have to study this problem. For instance, speaking of setting up specialized colleges, in the past the two important fields, civil engineering and mechanical engineering were just two

specialized fields, now they are each divided into over ten specialized fields. What originally had been only a curriculum item has now become a specialized field of its own. A graduate from this system may have acquired a deeper knowledge, be more specialized, but his general knowledge will be narrow and his adaptability rather poor, limiting his capacity for future development. Can we possibly absorb our past domestic experiences as well as present foreign practices and experiment with specialized education with a broad scope of knowledge as in the fields of civil engineering and mechanical engineering? In my opinion we definitely can. Leading departments of the higher levels should encourage all schools in exploratory experiments without imposing on them too many restrictions.

Today there are extremely few things that schools can decide for themselves. For instance, when our university established cooperation with some foreign institutions of higher learning, foreign specialists have proposed on their own initiative to carry out at our university certain scientific work in the field of solid-state physics, which would help us to set up a research laboratory in this field. We at Tongji University gave it serious study and approved of the proposal as beneficial. However, permission was denied by the leading department in charge of education. In another instance our university wanted to build quarters for the accommodation of specialists. In our draft proposal the majority were three-room units, but among them arrangements were made for four-room units to meet the need of accommodating guests. This too was disallowed by the person in charge of checking our draft proposal. It goes even so far that the section chief of the competent department must nod his approval if we want to use wine to toast the signing of an agreement. There are many similar situations. What is there then still left for the university leadership to decide?

Raising efficiency in all the various school activities is also a problem that awaits solution. All that is needed is to give the schools adequate powers to deal with personnel questions. Conditions may possibly differ, but it would mean that the schools should have the power to employ and dismiss. Educational staff and workers should also have the right to change jobs. Those who are capable at teaching, research or administrative work shall be handed letters of appointment. If a person is not suitable for teaching, research or administrative work, for whatever reasons, he should be listed as supernumerary by the school. For a certain time he should still be paid full salary, but if no suitable other work can be found for him after a certain time, his salary should be reduced. This would be a way to smash the "iron rice bowl." This would create inflow and outflow at the schools, and the school personnel, particularly the ranks of teaching staff, will no more resemble a pond of stagnant water but will show an appropriate mobility. Implementing this system would effectively remedy the present overstaffed conditions at schools and would imbue the ranks of teachers with new vigor and vitality. Of course this may cause a number of people to seek employment elsewhere. This problem could be easily solved if the labor departments would set up an organization for the redistribution and retraining of labor to assist in the placement and transfer of various types of people.

3. Bring Into Full Play the Enthusiasm of Teachers and Students; Produce More Qualified Personnel and Increase Research Achievements

The party and the state attach the greatest importance to the work done by teachers and is in the process of adopting measures that will raise the social position as well as the remuneration of teachers. Despite the fact that the broad masses of

of our country's intellectuals were subjected to ruthless attacks and persecutions during the repeated political movements since 1957, they still kept supporting the communist party, showing fervent love for their socialist fatherland and exerting themselves in their work. However, not everybody has a high esteem for the work of the teachers, even within the leadership of schools understanding is not altogether uniform. In this respect we must increasingly enhance the social powers of public opinion and increasingly implement our policy toward intellectuals so that teachers may be able to solve all problems of real difficulty.

Secondly, we must reform the system of our teaching organization in the schools. The present teaching and research offices are first-level administrative organizations. A number of principal teaching and research groups in specialized fields comprise dozens of members. Its administrative function is to guide the teaching work within the scope of the teaching and research group in question, and to perform the administrative work in connection with these dozens of members. The head of the group must expend much energy on managing all these affairs, which is not conducive to academic developments. The teaching and research groups must be reduced in size, let us say to four or five members per unit, grouping together comrades of high, medium and low scholarly levels to become a truly scholarly teaching and research organization. Structuring the groups in this way by having staff of high, medium and low levels grouped together will provide assistants for the teachers of high academic levels and will also provide mentors for the newly emerging forces. This will be beneficial for raising the scholarly level and for forming diverse schools of thought as also for producing well-trained personnel and achieving research results.

Furthermore, we must stimulate the students to display an initiative spirit in their studies. In implementing our teaching plans and overall outlines, we must not "cut everything with one knife." Higher demands must be made on outstanding students. Under the guidance of their teachers, such students must be made to "climb one story higher;" we must not stifle real talent. We must encourage students to carry out self-study. We must institute qualifying examinations for self-study courses, so that anyone fulfilling the prescribed demands shall be granted exemption from course work. We must increasingly open up elective courses, so that older students may audit the courses of postgraduate students. Those who complete the university curriculum in advance of schedule due to self-study and have indeed achieved the required standards may graduate ahead of time. Whenever a student has outstanding talent in a certain field and this is confirmed in a strict official examination, he shall be permitted to transfer to that field, and we must not hold him bound for life to the field that he gave as his preference at the time of enrollment. In case of truly exceptional excellence, an undergraduate may also submit a thesis for an academic degree. In general, we must not stick to one pattern in our efforts to nurture the strength of our younger generation and to speed the development of well-qualified men.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

DEVELOPMENT OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION URGED

Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 4 Sep 80 p 3

[Article by Jing Yanshi [4842 6056 1395]: "Development of Vocational Education Is the Most Urgent Task at Present"]

[Text] Recently, we were on the delegation of the national economics commission, and carried out an investigation into vocational education in West Germany. West Germany's government, social organizations, and enterprises have spent a vast amount of money and a great deal of time on vocational education. Throughout the entire country, from the Ministry of Science and Education and the various state governments down to individual enterprises, there are specialized organizations and personnel dealing with vocational education. Over the past several years the governments of the various states have spent 4 billion marks a year on vocational education (one mark is a bit over .80 yuan), and the various enterprises have spent nearly 20 billion marks on the training of apprentices and the education of workers and staff. From apprentice training to middle and higher level professional education, a broad network of vocational education already extends throughout the country. In 1979 throughout the whole country there were over 9000 professional/vocational schools of all kinds with over 2.4 million students in attendance. After completing a regular 5-year or 6-year high school (corresponding to our junior middle school), approximately one-fourth of the students continue and complete the full 9-year high school course (corresponding to our senior middle school and enter colleges; another fourth begin work directly (non-skilled workers) and fully half undergo some form of professional education or vocational training. That is to say, half of all the young people between the ages of 15 and 18 receive vocational education. Along with popularizing general education. West Germany has to a definite degree also spread vocational education, and enabled as many young people as possible to master some skill needed by society; this fact has had an extremely important effect on the post-war development of West Germany's economy and the raising of its technical level.

Vocational education in our country developed very much after liberation, and a certain amount of experience has been gained. However, during the 10-year period in which Lin Biao and the "gang of four" were on the rampage, all kinds of vocational education were virtually destroyed. Over the past few years, although vocational education has recovered somewhat, nevertheless it is developing far too slowly, is still very backward, and there can be no comparison with West Germany. In our country the educational system is much out of line with the

system of taking up employment, and this brings about a low scientific and cultural level for on-the-job workers and staff members, and a lack of urgently-needed specialized technical personnel in every line and profession. At the same time, the great majority of young people in society waiting for a job do not have the skill to master a specialty, which causes great difficulties for them in finding an occupation. If this circumstance is not fundamentally changed, then it will certainly cause us to lag behind seriously in building the four modernizations. For this reason, we must make a great effort to develop vocational education, and make it one of the important components of our country's educational system. At present, our country has 1,980 polytechnic schools and nearly 3,000 technicians' schools forming the basis for developing vocational education, with more than 1.3 million students in attendance. However, this number is too small, and far less than what is needed; the quality of the training given is not high; qualified teachers, facilities and such conditions are lacking, leadership and management are wanting, and strong measures must be adopted to improve this situation. Aside from strengthening general education, a complete network of vocational education should be set up in a planned way throughout the entire country as quickly as possible, including schools for all kinds of trades and professions, technicians' schools, spare-time schools, correspondence schools, television schools, as well as all types of on-the-job training classes for workers and staff members, bringing about a fundamental improvement in the cultural and technical quality of the broad mass of those involved in the movement throughout the country.

According to the situation in our country at present, drawing on the lesson of the methods used in West Germany, we can make the following suggestions:

1. We must determine to change a portion of our senior middle schools into vocational schools.

At present, more than 90 percent of the students who graduate from senior middle schools in our country cannot go on to a university. After they have attained a definite cultural level, they still do not have any specialized knowledge, which creates additional difficulties for them taking up an occupation. In the future we can change a portion of our senior middle schools into various kinds of vocational school. After students graduate from junior middle school, a portion of those whose achievement is good can go on to key senior middle schools, and to universities, and the majority can enter vocational schools and after receiving specialized training, and being examined and qualified, enter the factories as workers. If starting now and for the next 3 years we change 50 percent of our regular senior middle schools into schools accepting students for professional classes, then by the end of 1983 the number of students could be increased by about 2.7 million. This will not only greatly raise the technical level of young people waiting to enter a profession but, moreover, can alleviate the pressure of so many people waiting to take up an occupation. To carry out this kind of reform, we must first change our thinking so as to break through the traditional concept that full-time and general education is better than vocational, and part-time education. We must integrate vocational education fully along with general education into the national planning, and nurture and support it from every aspect. We should give equal consideration to vocational education in the matters of construction of schools, payment of teachers, and material provisions; the funding should come from special channels. The various kinds of specialized professional

and trade courses provided by the vocational schools must suit the needs of the reform of our country's economic structure. In the countryside, specialized professional and trade courses must be set up to encompass the demands of agriculture, forestry, herding, sideline industries, fisheries, and commune and brigade industries; in the cities, at present we should set up professional and trade courses to embrace the labor-intensive trades of light industries, the textile industry, handicrafts, electronics, commerce, the service industries, and travel. Judging by the extreme dearth of personnel in the service industries in the cities, we should make a great effort to train specialized talent in the areas of cooking, tailoring, furniture making, the maintenance of houses and buildings, and the repair of electronic and other items of daily use. In order to speed up the development of vocational schools, aside from actively getting into operation a number of new vocational schools in accordance with the needs of the various localities, trades, and industries, we must also make a great effort to exploit society's potential for managing education; for example, make use of presently-existing conditions at universities and high schools to open up all kinds of vocational night schools, night training schools, correspondence schools, and specialized vocational classes; the vocational schools could have two different systems; one could promote factories and schools' operating together in tandem to run a school; regular middle schools could also offer vocational classes, and so forth.

2. We must reform the presently-operating apprentice system and system of recruiting labor.

At present there are 1,580,000 apprentices in individual enterprises throughout the country, comprising 5.1 percent of the total work force of workers and staff and an important reserve force of the worker class. However, the presently-operating apprentice system has many drawbacks. One is that as soon as an apprentice enters a factory his job becomes an "iron rice bowl;" no matter how well he studied, or whether his technical level is high or low, all will become regular workers after a 3-year probationary period, and that is not much of an encouragement for the apprentices to study and master their techniques; secondly, the state has not clearly formed any technical standard for the training of apprentices, or any strict system for assessing their proficiency, and this has a negative effect upon the quality of the training; thirdly, the enterprises themselves do not have a clear-cut responsibility; some enterprises are not conscientious about providing training for their apprentices, and simply give the apprentices over to be used by the work force. For this reason, there is the necessity of gradually changing the presently-operating recruitment of apprentices into an enrolling of students, and change the system of training apprentices after they take up an occupation to training them in order to take up an occupation. Since the work of training can be carried out on the premises of the enterprise, one can also, referring to the methods applied in West Germany, put into effect a "two-trace" system of education in which the training is provided jointly by the enterprise and a vocational school; newly-recruited apprentices, during the period they are apprentices, will not be considered to be on the job; a half-work, half-study system will be put into effect, and they will be given a definite living allowance. When the period of study is completed, after they are examined and qualified, they will be issued diplomas proving their qualification as technical workers, and then the enterprise, according to its needs, will select the best

and use them as its formal, regular workers. Those who do not qualify can extend their study period, gradually eliminating some by competition; those whose work is especially outstanding, after being examined, can be allowed to graduate ahead of time. The number of apprentices recruited by an enterprise can be determined on the basis of the needs for developing production and the conditions of the individual enterprise, and is not limited by work targets. From now on, for the technical workers needed by the enterprises, we must bring about a situation where they are generally not recruited directly from society, but rather the best among graduates of all kinds of vocational schools or other training classes can be selected and used.

3. We must realistically get a good hold on on-the-job training for workers and staff. Staff members and workers must study and master modern technical jobs, and it will not do if they lack a minimum of cultural knowledge. For this reason, for the enterprise's on-the-job staff and workers, first one must get a good hold on cultural studies, including language skills, mathematics, physics, and foreign languages. Those whose actual cultural level is below the level of junior middle school must strive to reach the level of lower middle school graduates within 3 or 4 years; those whose cultural level is above that of junior middle school the emphasis will be on specialized technical training; the organization of class attendance will be done mainly by the enterprises, and experts and scholars from around the country and abroad can be invited to teach at them. As for the various ranks of managerial cadres, they will be graded and appointed to manage all kinds of research classes and training classes, carry out specialized training and advanced study, and raise the organizational and managerial level. At present the regular organization of enterprises is overstaffed, with more people available than are needed for the work; the labor productivity rate and the work efficiency rate are low. One could, on the basis of the experience of Luda and other places, on the strict basis of determining the size of staffs and production quotas, combined with a reorganization and upgrading of the enterprise, have the enterprise alone or in combination with a neighboring school organize much spare-time training for staff and workers who have been released from production duties, and raise the technical level of the work. Enterprises having the proper facilities, after obtaining proper approval, can put a four-class system into effect on a trial basis in order to augment the spare-time study time of the staff and workers.

4. Mobilize the enthusiasm of those engaged in every aspect of vocational education.

At present our country's potential for providing vocational education is very great; as long as we adopt the proper economic and administrative methods, we can unearth a great deal of potential, and greatly speed up the development of vocational education. For example, the industrial management department of the local government, and the enterprise, could contribute money to a school, and provide the funds, specialized teaching staff, and practice areas; the department of education could make use of the dormitories and facilities of the regular middle schools to operate all kinds of vocational schools. After the students graduate, the organization originally contributing the money can select and use the best of them. One can also encourage collectives and individuals to open all forms of supplementary schools or specialized training classes, with students providing their own expenses.

5. We must actively cultivate teachers for vocational education.

At present, not only is the quantity of teachers in vocational education seriously lacking, but the quality is not high, and a greater effort must be made to train more of them. We can adopt any of the following several measures: the first is to make a great effort to do a good job of managing the presently-existing several normal schools that specialize in vocational education and provide teachers, raising the level of teaching; the second is selecting each year from among those who graduate from specialized higher educational institutions, and appoint a portion of them who are comparatively excellent to be teachers in the vocational schools; third is to select from within the enterprises a number of staff and workers who have achieved a definite work level and are enthusiastic about the enterprise of education, and appoint them to the normal schools and training universities to take on some of the task of training; the fourth is to invite teachers from specialized institutions of higher education, and scientific and technical personnel from scientific research units and enterprises, to teach some classes at them, and compensate them accordingly.

6. Strengthen the leadership and management of vocational education.

For a long time, our country's vocational education has progressed slowly. One of the important causes of this has been that leadership and management have not been sufficiently capable. We suggest that the governments of the various localities throughout the country all either set up or designate specialized departments to get a hold on work on this aspect, and take charge of a unified plan and program, organization, and coordination. The state must formulate laws, and the relevant policies and regulations, for vocational education that are appropriate to actual conditions in our country. Vocational education examining committees should be set up throughout the country, which will represent the state in assessing the proficiency of graduates of apprentice-training and all kinds of vocational schools, spare-time schools, and specialized training classes, and in issuing graduation diplomas to those who qualify. The diplomas will be valid throughout the entire country, and can be used as a basis for taking up an occupation anywhere.

For developing all forms of vocational education and opening up avenues of education, cultivating specialized technical talent is the fundamental great plan for answering the needs of building the four modernizations, and is an important measure for solving the problem of labor in taking up their occupations. We believe that if only the party Central Committee strengthens its leadership, and all departments, all areas, and all enterprises heighten their awareness of this problem and conscientiously get a good hold on this strategic task, they will be able to obtain a good result within a short time.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS IN RURAL AREAS

SKD92228 Xining Qinghai Provincial Service in Mandarin 2330 GMT 8 Jan 81

[Text] According to our sources, a large number of students in the rural areas of Qinghai Province have moved to cities in the past year. According to statistics compiled by the provincial educational office, over 1,000 schools and 30,000 students left the rural areas in 1980. This is a serious educational problem in the rural areas. According to a survey, the problem is chiefly caused by the following factors:

Some county, commune and brigade leaders overemphasize the implementation of rural economic policies and responsibility systems. They pay too much attention to manpower and production, thus ignoring educational problems. In some localities students cannot receive their basic grain ration and teachers cannot receive their pay. Teachers sometimes cannot even receive their grain ration and workpoints. Failing to abide by their principle, some grassroots leaders do not stop some production teams from indiscriminately closing down or merging schools. Violating state religious policies, some localities allow school children to study and chant scriptures and to participate in religious activities, thus affecting the study of school-age children and undermining educational undertakings in the rural areas.

This new problem of an exodus of students and a reduction in the number of schools in rural areas emerged after the implementation of the systems of responsibility. This problem requires the attention of cadres at all levels. It is wrong to consider only present economic interests and ignore education. Many years of experiences in production prove to us that if we want to increase agricultural production we must rely equally on the authority of policies and science and technology. Agricultural sciences and techniques need experts to popularize and utilize them. Experts can only be trained through education. As the saying goes, it takes 10 years to grow trees, but a hundred to rear people. It takes time to train an expert.

Our cadres at all levels should have foresight, help educational departments properly manage schools, correct the masses' misconceptions through persuasion and education and have the courage to stop practices and activities that may adversely affect the quality of education. They should compel communes and brigades to guarantee local school teachers their payment and students their basic grain ration in order to steadily develop educational undertakings in rural areas.

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

POPULATION PROBLEM VIEWED FROM STANDPOINT OF MODERN SCIENCE

Beijing GUANGMING RIBAO in Chinese 3 Oct 80 p 3

[Article by Song Jian [1345 0256]: "Viewing the Population Problem From the Standpoint of Modern Science"]

[Text] Over the course of scientific development, the population problem has invariably had a close relationship with sociology. It has always been considered to belong to the category of pure social science. For the past few decades, there has been a major change in the situation. The achievements of modern science have given mankind an understanding of the world, including an understanding of mankind itself, and have provided a great amount of facts which transformed mankind's objective world and subjective world—mankind itself has provided new scientific bases. Today, the population problem does not remain a research problem solely in the field of pure social science; only when it is integrated with the achievements of modern scientific technology will it be possible to see more clearly the complete picture and the crux of the population problem in society, and clearly see the laws of population development and thus correctly formulate population policy and scientifically resolve the population problem.

In studying the population problem one cannot ignore the accomplishments of the natural sciences; this has been proven by the history of scientific development. The theory of evolution scientifically expounded the history of development in biology on earth, which includes man, and the position of man in the natural (biological) world, and accurately explained the causes and stages of the revolutionary transformation of ape into man. Astronomy has made it clear that man is dependent on the position occupied by earth in the universe as well as on its environment. Marxism used the standpoint of historical materialism to discover the basic laws of the development and progress made by human society itself. Over the past several decades, the major accomplishments in scientific technology also carried our understanding of man a step further, and remade man and the environment in which he exists by providing new scientific viewpoints and tools. In the entire history of man's development, "science is a type of force in history which plays an impetus-providing role and which is revolutionary."* The scientific knowledge and technological accomplishments accumulated during the era of mankind have led

* Engels: "A Speech Made Before Marx's Grave," from "Selections From Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 575.

mankind itself out of ignorance and naivete to cast off superstitions about supernatural beings, spurn arrogant and conceited religious rule, and get onto the road of scientific thought.

Naturally, our understanding of the stages of mankind's development and of the environment in which it exists is definitely not complete. On the one hand, this is due to the fact that changes in the processes of development of mankind itself and in the environment on which it depends for its existence are not yet over. Yet another factor is that often people, in order to easily bridge the perplexities of self-esteem, vanity and various other prejudices, are, on the basis of "emotion," unwilling to accept conclusions by science, or do not dare to embark on study of those scientific propositions which might lead to a change in concepts to which people have already grown accustomed. When people use the slogan, "man can conquer nature," to stir up everyone to embark on a remaking of nature, they never want to acknowledge that man's capabilities are limited; for example, he lacks the power to change earth's orbit or prevent the severe cold of winter from coming once again. When the people develop a proper sense of pride with respect to the vast territory and abundant resources of our motherland they are yet unwilling to pay attention to the fact that our country's land and resources are after all limited; when they affirm a well-founded thesis that, "man is of primary value among all the things in the world," they reject scientific concepts and theories to the effect that population growth must be controlled, and so on. The positive and negative experiences of 20 years have taught us that in the course of building a modern socialist motherland we should determinedly avoid the tendency of substituting emotions and prejudices for, or otherwise rejecting, scientific conclusions. This is the method which especially should prevail in studying the population problem and formulating population policy.

During this century, particularly for the past 30 years, scientific technology has achieved successes incomparable to those in any former period of the history of mankind. This is very closely related to our understanding and study of the population problem. Discussed below are a few aspects of the possible influence which the development of scientific technology will impose on the population problem.

A Zero Natural Growth Rate Is an Unavoidable Goal for Human Society

Statistical figures make clear the fact that during the past 100 years the speed of world population growth has reached a peak in human history. According to the statistics, man, who has existed on earth for several million years, had a population which had reached 1 billion by 1830. However, in the 100 years subsequent to that time, it had grown another 1 billion, so that by 1930 the world population had reached 2 billion. In view of the speed by which the population grew, 100 years was roughly equivalent to several million years, but adding the third billion only took 30 years, so that by 1960 the world population was 3 billion. Adding the fourth billion took only 15 years, so that by 1975 the world population was close to 5 billion. It is estimated that during the last 20 years of this century another 1 billion will be added each decade on the average and that by the year 2000 the world population will exceed 6 billion. In short, since the inception of calculations in 1930, the intervals for the addition of each succeeding billion people to the world population have been 100, 30, 15, and 10 years.

The development of our country's population is comparable. In the beginning of the Qing Dynasty (1760) there was a population of 200 million, in 1900 it was 400 million, in 1954 600 million, 1960 800 million, and it is estimated that in 1982 it will exceed 1 billion. Having lived and multiplied for several hundred thousand years, the Chinese nation had by the year 1760 developed into a population of roughly 200 million, and the intervals for each succeeding addition of 200 million in population have been 140, 54, 15 and 13 years.

Prior to the appearance of man, earth had existed for 4 billion years. The appearance of man, however, is something which occurred only 1 million years ago. In the history of earth's biological world, man was the latest member to emerge. Man entered civilized society just a few thousand years ago and entered modernized society only a few decades ago. The history of mankind is chiefly the history of succeeding generations which they in turn hand down from generation to generation. It will exist and develop for several hundred million years. Setting forth from this point it can be seen that regardless of whether it is world population or the population of our country, the speed of growth is to be considered as too fast. At present, world population grows by practically 80 million annually. If this rate is maintained, after 10,000 years there would be 10,000 people for each square kilometer of land. This is of course unimaginable. In order to henceforth maintain stability of the population of human society, we must realize a condition of zero natural growth rate at the earliest possible time without regard to which country is considered; this is an unavoidable prospect. Otherwise, even if the annual growth rate is kept at 100 percent, the world population will, after several tens of thousands of years, have grown by a factor of several tens of thousands. After the entire surface of earth is filled with people, each square kilometer would have to accommodate several more tens of thousands. Because of this, with regard to later generations much removed, this 100 percent natural growth rate is unacceptable.

By means of the scientific method of modern cybernetics it is possible to prove that, in order to bring about a moderate population total for human society in future as well as maintain a zero natural population growth rate, if the annual total of births equals total deaths, births by women of child-bearing age should average between 2.1 and 2.2. A natural growth rate greater than zero for any protracted period will lead to a sharp increase in population because the history of future human generations is truly endless. However, under the circumstances in the present stage where the base population of our country is very great and teenagers constitute more than half of the population, if the number of births by each woman were to be kept to 2 on the average, only after the population of our country continued to grow for 70 years and reached 1.54 billion in the year 2050 would it be possible to approximate a zero growth rate. When it is realized that after 70 years the area of cultivated land would total only 1 mu on the average for each person in the whole country, 2 births for each woman during the present stage are to be considered as excessive.

For the long-range benefits of coming generations, we must accept this scientific concept of the zero growth rate and moreover adopt measures at the earliest opportunity which will lead toward a transition to the zero rate. Prior to the 1950's, when the population of China was only approximately 500 million, and the world population only 2.5 billion, the population problem hardly gave rise to

widespread concern among people, and as regards the world as a whole, population development proceeded blindly. The circumstances today are totally different. Now, the world population and our country's population have increased by practically 100 percent. Countries and regions suitable for human habitation are obviously nearly crowded and the control of population growth has become a pressing problem faced by many countries, especially those which are in the process of developing. Another aspect is that due to the penetrating study by the natural sciences, the fixing of population amounts has become an exact science. With the aid of cybernetics and electronic computers, resolutions for the questions of fixed population theory, population forecasting and population control can be achieved with comparative exactness. The era has arrived when mankind itself can develop in a planned way.

Mankind Cannot Move to Anyplace Apart From Earth

For several thousand years, man has fantasized an ability to find an identical race and neighbors in the "heavenly firmament." For the past few decades, people have often persisted in talking about the possibility of man's moving to other heavenly bodies to live. The Song Dynasty poet Xin Qiji wrote a famous poem about Chang'e, the goddess of the moon. At that time, the people believed that humans lived on the moon; this was the belief 800 years ago. On 20 July 1969 an American astronaut made the first moon landing. Subsequently a total of 18 people have, one after the other, gone to the moon, with the result that the astronomers' early scientific conclusion has been totally proven: the moon is a deathly still celestial body which has no atmosphere and no water, being simply an expanse of desolate sand and rocks where there has never been life. If there was no close support such as that provided by a specialized space suit, any living thing would rapidly die of suffocation. Chang'e and the Jade Hare never existed; they were merely the product of the romantic imagination of the ancients.

Directly up until a few years ago scientists were still hoping to find similar living things on Mars, the planet nearest us in the solar system. For several hundred years, looking through telescopes, people have seen what appeared to be "canals," "ice and snow," and green "grassland." On 20 July 1976 spacecraft Rover 1 made the first safe landing on the surface of Mars and transmitted clear pictures and full survey data back which showed that the surface atmospheric pressure on Mars was too low, approximately the same density as that of the atmosphere found 30 kilometers above earth's surface. It was shown furthermore that the principal element was carbon dioxide, there was practically no oxygen, the temperature frequently fell to -130 degrees Celsius and no living things had been discovered. Regardless of whether or not in future the lowest form of life can be found on Mars, Mars is not a place where humans can live; this is an already confirmed fact. On 22 October 1975 a spacecraft landed on Venus, the planet second nearest to earth, and sent back a data report which made people fear for their lives: the surface atmosphere was dense with an atmospheric pressure 100 times greater than that of earth, and it was practically all carbon dioxide. The temperatures both during the day and at night were near 500 degrees Celsius. Living things from earth, when placed under these conditions, would immediately be reduced to ashes. In 1974 and 1975 the Mariner 10 spacecraft passed by Mercury three times, and the data sent back showed it to be as barren and dead as the moon; it has no atmosphere, the temperature at night is -160 degrees while that in

daytime is 330 degrees. On the other, outer planets of the solar system, owing to the fact that they are too distant from the sun, there is even less possibility that they possess conditions under which human life could exist.

Research is just now unfolding in the attempt to find a species like man outside the solar system; it is proceeding with great effort. However, through astronomy it has already been ascertained that the other "sun" nearest us is a neighboring star in Centaurus, approximately 4 light years (about 40 trillion kilometers) from earth. Conveyed by a spacecraft traveling at a speed of 30 kilometers per second, it would require 40,000 years before this star could be reached. As for whether or not there are any planets circling around it, or whether the conditions on those planets would support human life, science has yet to produce answers. In opposition to the optimistic thoughts of mankind for several thousand years, science has proven that there is no human world within the "heavenly firmament" of 40 trillion kilometers, that the earth on which mankind depends for existence and development is a solitary vessel in the midst of the cosmic vastness, a "spacecraft" revolving about the sun on a fixed orbit. In the solar system environs there is no close neighbor to whom man can call out, and in several tens of thousands of years this spacecraft earth will never find a "base" at which to dock, nor does there exist an "oasis" to which mankind can move.

Maintaining the Stability and Equilibrium of the Ecosystem Is Our Responsibility Toward Coming Generations

Geology has told us that earth has existed for more than 4.6 billion years. The first living things appeared 1 billion years ago, with marine life appearing 400 million years ago in the seas. Reptiles appeared 200 million years ago, and at the same time great forests grew up on land; 100 million years ago mammals appeared, and only 1 million years ago there appeared ape-men, ancestors of man. The emergence and development of man and his ancestors have been wholly dependent on the ecosystem on earth; the latter were the cradle and swaddling clothes of the former. In the beginning, the air without which man could not exist for a moment was produced by the plant kingdom. The original components of earth's atmosphere were the same as those of present-day Venus and Mars; it was composed practically entirely of carbon dioxide. In the process of growth, the plant kingdom, particularly forests, absorb carbon and give off oxygen. Each ton of plant growth can give off 2.5 tons of oxygen. Each ton of coal or petroleum deposited in the ground has contributed more than 2.5 tons of oxygen to the layers of the atmosphere. Thus the atmosphere of today contains sufficient oxygen to supply the breathing requirements of the people. Additionally, the ozone layer situated 40-60 kilometers up absorbs the sun's ultraviolet rays and thus prevents man from suffering any damage. In summary, the atmospheric layers maintained by the ecosystem is mankind's protective umbrella and "space suit."

Prior to the appearance of man, more than half of the land was covered by forests. Accompanying the increase in human population and in order to expand the area of land under cultivation, the forests were cut down. At present forest cover worldwide is approximately 30 percent. But in our country it is only 12 percent. According to statistics, during the 10-year period 1963-1973, forest cover worldwide decreased by 10 percent. If this decrease continues at the same rate, after 100 years the forests will be completely gone. In the event that we burn up all of

the coal and petroleum deposited in the ground, and moreover destroy all of the forests, the oxygen in the atmosphere will be greatly diminished, the carbon dioxide greatly increased, and this would lead gradually back to the atmospheric conditions which existed originally. At present scientists have established through measurements that the oxygen in the atmosphere is decreasing, while carbon dioxide is increasing, a fact which has led meteorologists to forecast that within the next few decades the climate on earth will show obvious changes. Man is also wholly reliant on the biological world for the provision of his clothing and food; even synthetic fiber depends on palaeobiological remains hidden underground—coal and petroleum constitute the raw materials.

Accompanying the increase in human population has been the development that at present there are an average 5 mu of cultivated land for each person worldwide. But in our country there are only 1 and 1/2 mu of land per person. If the world population were to grow another tenfold, each person would have on average only 5 fen of land. If the rate by which our country's population is growing is kept at the 1975 level, after 100 more years each person would have on average only about 3 fen of land. This is something our later generations cannot possibly accept. According to calculations of the U.S. International Grain Policy Research Institute, present grain production cannot keep up with the growth rate of the population. After 1985, if the rate of population growth cannot be reduced, there will be an annual shortage of 100 million tons of grain and 50 million tons of protein. In order to fulfill human requirements for protein, there is a possibility that bacterial protein will be used in place of animal protein and mankind would have no alternative to turning to the consumption of bacteria in order to guarantee sufficient nourishment.

In order to increase output of grains, the production of chemical fertilizer and other agricultural chemicals should be greatly increased. According to statistics, foodstuffs production worldwide increased 34 percent from 1951 to 1966, with production of nitrogenous fertilizer, however, growing 146 percent, and that of insecticides, 300 percent. According to the statistics of ecologists, because of excessive application of chemical fertilizer, pollution has already occurred to a great degree in rivers and lakes, bays and river mouths. Two hundred eighty types of mammals have been killed or have become extinct, as have 350 types of birds and 20,000 types of plant life. Accompanying the growth in human population has been a tremendous change, even now in progress, in an ecosystem which was stable for several tens of millions of years. These changes have occurred during the past 100 years and especially during the past few decades. That they have occurred has been established beyond any doubt.

The reduction in area of forest cover and in average amount of cultivated land per person, the shortages in supply of grains and in protein, the intensification of pollution, along with the depletion of natural resources, have all developed proportionally to the increase in human population. Accompanying progress in scientific technology there has been a comparative improvement in the accuracy with which people can evaluate and forecast the current circumstances and developing trends of the various aspects mentioned above, thus producing comparatively precise data. This is an obvious characteristic of the modernized society. The population problem and its relationship with the ecosystem is no longer merely the object of abstract discussion. Only when there is concrete quantitative research can scientific conclusions which conform to reality be achieved.

Regardless of whether mankind achieves lots of brilliant results through scientific technology, it still faces the world population of 4.3 billion and the Chinese population of 1 billion at the speed at which they are growing. We absolutely should not, "become too intoxicated with our victories over nature," but should note that, "even our flesh, blood and brains belong to nature, exist in nature, and with regard to the overall rule administered by nature we are more powerful than any other animal and can understand and correctly apply natural laws."^{*} We must recognize that the greater the population becomes, the greater will be the amount of natural resources grabbed from nature and the ecosystem by man in order to exist. Another aspect is that the higher the people's standard of living and the more highly developed industry becomes, the greater the need will be for provision of materials by nature and the ecosystem. However, the "ability to pay" of the stability in nature is limited. In order to guarantee that beneficial living conditions are retained or created for coming generations, we cannot grab resources from nature in a way which exceeds these limitations and particularly cannot adopt methods which "kill the goose which lays the golden eggs" and destroy the balance and stability of the ecosystem. If the living standards of the people are to be raised, and modernized industry and agriculture developed, then the stability of the ecosystem must simultaneously be maintained and development of population growth must be controlled in a planned way. It is mandatory that the numbers of human population be reduced appropriately, and a point gradually reached where the population is appropriately moderate. Apart from this there is no other way out.

In handling scientific conclusions there is no "pessimism" or "optimism" distinction; any conclusion which is scientific should be treated strictly and conscientiously without paying heed to whether or not you particularly "like" these conclusions. We are able only to use a scientific attitude in understanding and applying natural laws, and figure out the relationships between the population problem and the ecosystem according to scientific laws. In this, willful self-esteem and traditional prejudices are of no use whatsoever.

The Lofty Ideals of Communism and Population Control

As early as 100-plus years ago, when the total world population was only a little over 1 billion, Engels raised the possibility of population control. Today, the control of population growth is no longer an abstract possibility but is a real strategic mission with which we are faced. Our entire party and all the people of the nation have begun to march on the journey toward the four modernizations. Our goal is to build a modern powerful country. When formulating the long-range plans for socialist building and conceiving long-range goals for communism, we inevitably need to study and make a determination of this basic question of what the ideal population amount would be for China 100 years hence. What is the ideal population which could be supported by China's 9.6 million square kilometers of land? What would be the ideal state of China's population 100 years from now? This is a strategic type of problem which should be studied now. This is because of the great inertia to the process of population development. An individual's life expectancy is around 70 years. If the method of birth control is used to

^{*} Engels: "The Dialectics of Nature" from "Selections From Marx and Engels," vol 3, p 518.

control the state of the population, and an obvious change is to be brought about in the amount of population so that an ideal situation is achieved, more than 100 years must be expended in the process. For example, during the 14-year period from 1964 to 1978, our country's population rose sharply by 250 million. Population forecasts show that if, beginning now, the birth of (only) one child per woman of child-bearing age were totally realized, it would require 75 years before there was a restoration of the 1964 population of 700 million. More than 100 years' time would be expended if (the realization of) limitations such as would be provided by an acceptable age structure among the population is taken into consideration. This is to say that if we desire to correct the error of the past 10 years or so where births have been "wide open," and overcome the results which will come about because of this error, we must expend more than 10 times more this number of years before it will be possible. In order that the amount of the population and the age distribution therein can reach some kind of ideal status in the society of 100 years hence, we must begin now to formulate a long-range plan and moreover immediately act to implement it.

At what level should the final ideal population for China stabilize? At present people are all talking about this and there is great divergence of opinion. There are some people who believe that 3-400 million is good, and there are also people who believe that it should be maintained at around 7-800 million. With regard to this problem there has been spirited debate in other countries. For example, British ecologists calculate that, based on natural resources in England itself, the present population of 56 million is excessive and that it should be gradually decreased to 30 million people, a reduction of 46 percent. The findings from the research of Dutch scientists are that the present population of 13.5 million has exceeded the burden which can be carried by the ecosystem comprised of 40,000 square kilometers, and that in the next 150 years their population should decrease to 5 million, or a reduction of 63 percent. Conversely, USSR scientists estimate that the natural resources existing on their 22.4 million square kilometers are sufficient to fully support a population much greater than that which presently numbers more than 250 million. Thus they are continuing a population policy which encourages more births.

From the viewpoint of modern scientific technology, determining the ideal population figure is a scientific problem which exists in objectivity. Modern scientific technology has already directly performed research on this problem for us and provided a theoretical base, methodology and tools. This is Marxism's social science, systematic construction, cybernetics and electronic computers. Today, we basically have in hand the "pay-out" capability which the ecosystem of our cultivated land, forests, plains, rivers, lakes and seas can eventually reach, as well as the maximum limit of regenerative resources, and an estimate can also be produced on how much regenerative resources are now available and the speed at which they will henceforth be exploited. Similar, tentative calculations can also be made concerning development levels for industry, agriculture, and scientific technology for the next 100 years. These are all essential bases for studying an ideal population quota.

The next thing, after the population development target is determined, is to be helped by the beneficial theories of cybernetics in making a quantitative determination of the amount of time required to reach this target, and a quantitative

determination of which long-term population policy should be henceforth adopted, namely, the average (optimum) number of births for women during each specified period. When carrying out the calculations for the population development plan, owing to the aid of electronic computers it will be possible to take into consideration various types of limiting conditions, such as the limitation on the total population amount, the lower limit of the population of the labor force, the social "fostering" index number limit and limitations in the area of social psychology. Under conditions which will satisfy or approach allowable limits we can select one or a number of types of programs to provide for selection and reference by the state and the people. Once the final population target and a long-term policy for reaching this target are chosen, the theory of population forecasting can provide concrete data about future population development and will provide bases for adopting long-range plans to the various departments and the various fronts.

Reducing the rate of population growth is not only a current and urgent mission of our country's four modernizations construction, it is moreover related to the major matter of our coming generations. We absolutely should not maintain the average annual birth rate per woman of child-bearing age at the 2.3 level as has been the case for the past 2 years, thus bringing on a population after another 100 years in excess of 2 billion, and requiring coming generations to arrange their lives on the basis of 5 fen of cultivated land per person. Decreasing our country's natural population growth rate with maximum speed, decreasing it to the zero or near-zero level, is a historical responsibility to our coming generations which we must undertake; it is a mission which is related to the future of the Chinese nation. With regard to showing the analysis of the state of our country's population and estimates of future development trends, and to prevent our country's population from again experiencing a high rate of growth, we should exert utmost efforts during the period of the next 30 to 40 years to advocating that each couple give birth to one child. This is a mandatory emergency measure needed to overcome the results of the rapid population growth during the 1960's and 1970's and the surcharge we must pay for the errors we committed with regard to past population policies. It is the most favorable choice, based on weighing of advantages and disadvantages with respect to actual conditions existing presently in our country. If we do not begin to exert utmost effort in controlling population growth, and arrest the momentum of the rapid population growth, we will after a few decades be facing social problems even more numerous and critical which will pose even more and greater difficulties for the four modernizations.

For more than half a century, the wonderful socialist future and lofty communist ideals have impelled people to advance wave upon wave, to struggle and make sacrifices. Countless revolutionary martyrs have given their precious lives for these causes. Today, in order to build a highly placed socialist material civilization and spiritual civilization on the territory of the motherland, in order to open up a broad roadway for providing a happy life for coming generations and for the lofty ideals of communism, our young generation must, under the party's leadership, make a new and outstanding contribution.

SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

'XIZANG RIBAO' CRITICIZES REACTIONARY BOOK ON PROPHECY

OW140632 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 13 Jan 81

[Text] According to XIZANG RIBAO, noted personages from religious circles in our region, including (Jiang Bai Zhi Lei), vice president of the China Buddhist Association, living Buddha of (Da Shan) and (Tu Deng Zhan Ba), recently told a reporter that the "Book of Heavenly Prophecy" has nothing to do with religion. The book is an utter fabrication by someone with ulterior motives. In fact, the contents of the book are preposterous and reactionary.

(Jiang Bai Zhi Lie), vice president of the China Buddhist Association and former official of the (Ge-Bao) Temple, told a reporter that there had never been such a thing in Buddhism a "Book of Heavenly Prophecy." [words indistinct]

It is said that in (?ancient) times an identical event happened. Sometime during the reformation period in Xizang, there once appeared a "Book of Heavenly Prophecy" with approximately the same contents as the present book. This book contained nonsensical discussions on a world doomsday, saying that this doomsday would come soon and the earth would be destroyed and instigating the people to eat as much as they could and to wear as much as they could. As a result, some people grew frightened. [words indistinct]

However, the sun, moon and stars went on revolving as usual, the people's livelihood improved daily and the population of Xizang increased yearly. In light of these facts, the "Book of Heavenly Prophecy" became the laughing-stock of society. Lies collapsed of themselves and the people gradually forgot that book.

The "Book of Heavenly Prophecy" reemerged after Xizang had carried out democratic reforms over 20 years, implemented the party Central Committee's important instructions on work in Xizang and is now striving to limit poverty and become better off. The "Book of Heavenly Prophecy" has appeared twice in Xizang, both appearances at critical moments of historical transition in Xizang.

How could this happen so coincidentally? Through comparison, the ulterior motive of the author becomes quite clear. To put it bluntly, the book attempts to disturb the people's will and undermine the excellent situation of stability and unity.

Living Buddha (Te Tong Su Tu Ke Qiu) told a reporter: During the decade of great calamity, we, the personages of religious circles, were suppressed to such a degree that we could not even raise our heads. Since the smashing of the "gang of four," the party's policy on freedom of religion has been implemented and we have particular ease of mind. In particular after Secretary General Hu Yaobang inspected Xizang and gave guidance in our work. The people became greatly satisfied.

However, some people were not satisfied and attempted sabotage in all possible ways. The emergence of the "Book of Heavenly Prophecy" is an attempt at undermining the excellent situation of stability and unity. Those who have only a little knowledge of Buddhism can easily see that the nonsensical material contained in the "Book of Heavenly Prophecy" has nothing to do with religious theories.

(Tu Deng Zhan Ba) started studying religious classics at temples since his early days, went to study at the (She La) Temple at the age of 21, became well versed in (?religious classics), earned (?high honors in the study of Buddhism) and later became an instructor to living Buddha (La Ba La Zhan). He told the reporter:

Some people, though unfamiliar with religions, pretend to know a great deal about them. They incorrectly relay erroneous messages and as a result, the prophecies in "Book of Heavenly Prophecy" seemingly come true. However, those who are unfamiliar with religions should at least have faith in facts.

The "Book of Heavenly Prophecy" which appeared in the year of the monkey [i.e., 1980] said nonsensically that the people would suffer from such disasters as drought, flood and famine within 3 years. However, the year of the monkey turned out to be a year of unusually rich harvests, with crop and livestock production rising and the people flourishing. This fact easily lays bare the lies contained in the "Book of Heavenly Prophecy," does it not?

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SOCIOLOGICAL, EDUCATION AND CULTURE

BRIEFS

JIANGSU FOREIGN LANGUAGE BOOKSTORE--The Jiangsu foreign language bookstore was formally inaugurated today in Nanjing, Jiangsu Province, and will do business very soon. The bookstore will sell foreign language books and journals printed abroad, and will accept orders for such books as well as subscriptions for foreign language magazines. The bookstore is located in the Xinhua Printing House at 145 Daqing Road, Nanjing. [Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 5 Jan 81 OW]

FUJIAN NEWSPAPER--The FUJIAN (QIAOSHENG) BAO, which was suspended for 10 years during the Cultural Revolution, began republication on New Year's Day. The paper will stress publicizing the policy on overseas Chinese affairs and report on activities of overseas Chinese and on the daily lives of the overseas Chinese, including the compatriots in Hong Kong and Macao. [HK070815 Fuzhou Fujian Provincial Service in Mandarin 1035 GMT 1 Jan 81 HK]

HAINAN WOMEN'S WORK MEETING--Hainan's Han District held a work meeting on women's work which lasted for 10 days and closed on the morning of 25 December. Some 220 people attended the meeting. (Liliangdian), Hainan Regional CCP Committee Standing Committee member and director of the regional women's federation, presided over the meeting and Liang Cheng, deputy secretary of regional CCP committee, attended and delivered a speech. The meeting summed up latest experiences in women's work and made arrangements for future tasks. The meeting held: Women in the region have been providing remarkable services in the course of modernization and the region has been doing well in promoting education for them at the same time. The meeting also commended and awarded some advanced units and individuals in women's work. The meeting demanded: 1) organize women to promote their cultural and technological standards and popularize the new marriage law; and 2) units concerned should strengthen control over planned parenthood and light industrial development, and strengthen leadership over education for youths. [Haikou Hainan Island Radio in Mandarin 0330 GMT 29 Dec 80 HK]

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